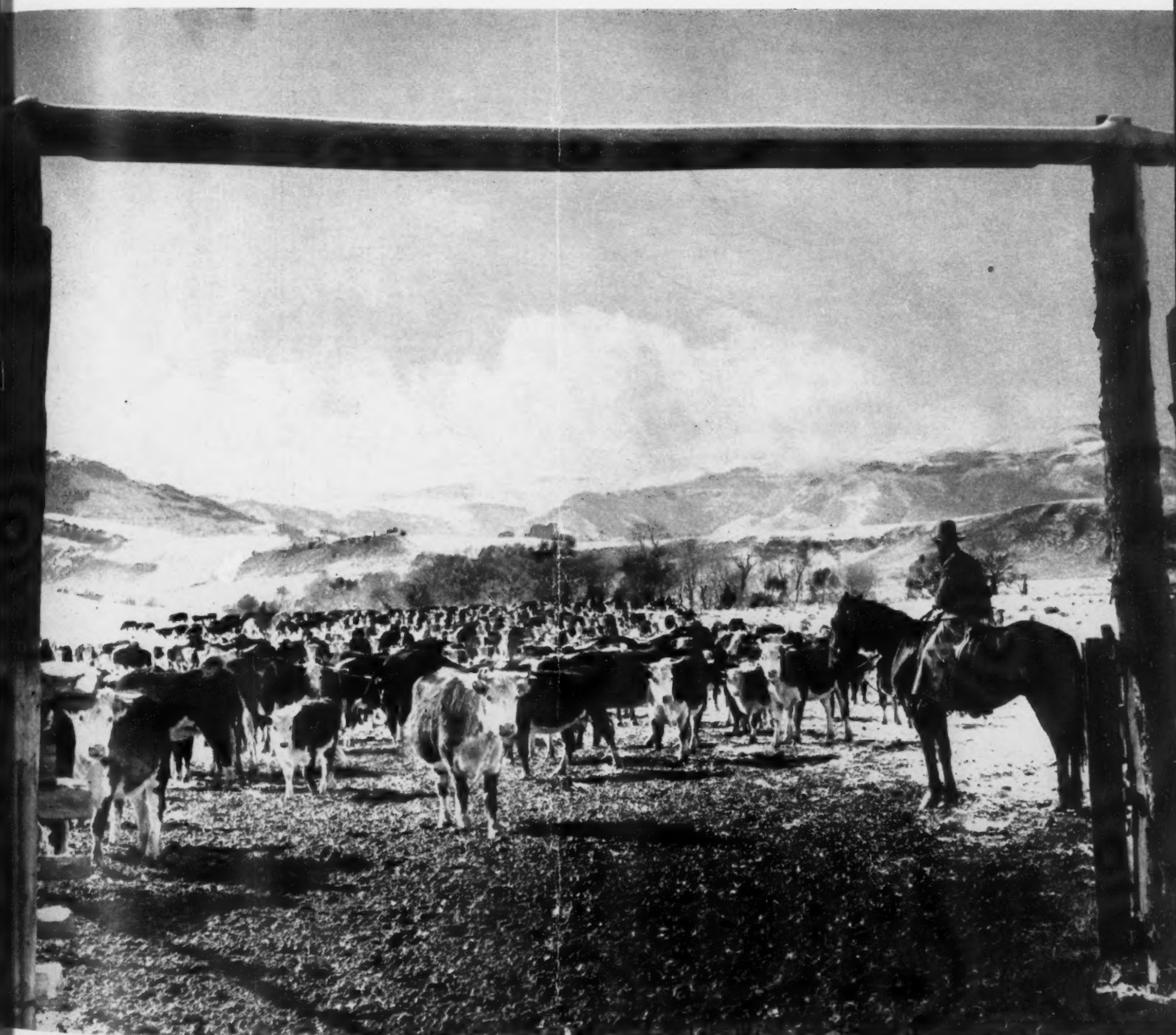


AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

FEBRUARY 1942



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THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MONTHLY

10 CENTS A COPY

EIGHTH ANNUAL TUCSON LIVESTOCK SHOW FEB. 15-22, 1942

**Including Registered Hereford Sale, Feb. 17
TUCSON, ARIZ.**



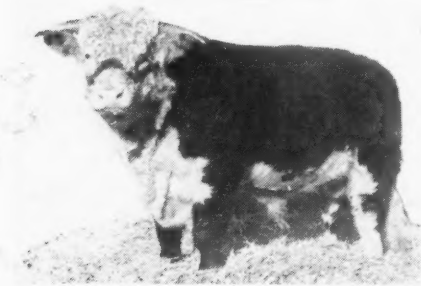
Flashy Mixer, No. 3299928—Calved 3-2-41. By WHR Royal Flash, dam by Marshall Mischief. Consigned by: University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.



L. M. Aussis Superior, No. 3284480—Calved 3-31-41. By Aussis Superior, out of Lady Ino 2nd. Consigned by: Long Meadow Ranch, Prescott, Ariz.



Oregon Superior 2d, No. 3265146—Calved 1-7-41. By WHR Superior 9th, out of Miss Oregon 74th. Consigned by: E. C. Stevens, Tucson, Ariz.



Dan Domino, No. 3223821—Calved 9-22-40. By WHR Pinnacle 20th, dam by Double C. Consigned by: Thornton Hereford Ranch, Gunnison, Colo.

Pictures Show the 9 Herd Bull Prospects Consigned to the Sale

Also to be sold at this auction:

**50 Choice Range Bulls
10 Registered Hereford Heifers
112 Fancy Selected Feeder Steer Calves
40 Fat Show Steers**

Hereford Sale Consignors

Will Roath, Elgin	Cowden Livestock Company,
Rancho Sacatal, Paul Spur	Willcox
D. C. Jeffcott, Patagonia	Long Meadow Ranch, Prescott
E. L. Scott, Phoenix	Haskell & Hathaway, Tucson
R. J. Cullen, Phoenix	Thornton's Hereford Ranch,
E. C. Stevens, Tucson	Gunnison, Colorado
John A. Thompson, Prescott	University of Arizona

**The auction sale under management of
Arizona Hereford Association**

Jack Speiden, President, Benson, Ariz.
E. B. Stanley, Secretary-Treasurer, Tucson, Ariz.

PROGRAM OF SHOW EVENTS

Feb. 15	Judging of Pen Classes
Feb. 16	Judging of Individual Breeding and Cattle
Feb. 17	9 a. m. Judging of Individual Breeding and Fat Cattle
	10 a. m. Fat Steer and Feeder Steer Sale
	1 p. m. Hereford Bull Sale
Feb. 18	9 a. m. Junior Stock Judging Contest
	1 p. m. Quarter Horse Racing Trials—Hacienda Moltacqua Race Track
Feb. 19	Horse Judging
Feb. 20	Parade and Rodeo
Feb. 21	9 a. m. Horse Judging
	12 noon Horse Auction Sale
	2 p. m. Rodeo
Feb. 22	Rodeo

Beef Cattle Division
Henry G. Boice, Supt.; J. T. Rigden, Clerk; Albert Mitchell, Albert, N. M., Judge

Horse Division
M. H. Haskell, Superintendent; R. C. Locke; Clancy Wollard; C. L. Bell, Clerk

Feeder Steers

Prof. E. B. Stanley

Junior Division

C. L. Bell

H. B. Thurber

Hereford Bull and Fat Steer Sale
Jack Speiden, E. B. Stanley, C. L. Bell, Clerk
Roy Johnston, Belton, Missouri, Auctioneer

Emil Rovey



D J S Sir Blanche, No. 3330301—Calved 3-18-41. By WHR Safety Domino 7th, dam by Alvin Domino 4th. Consigned by: D. C. Jeffcott, Patagonia.



True Model 7th, No. 3319779—By WHR True Mold 30th, dam by O. Prince Domino 6th. Consigned by: John A. Thompson, Prescott, Ariz.



True Model 6th, No. 3310246—By WHR True Mold 30th, dam by O. Prince Domino 6th. Consigned by: John A. Thompson, Prescott, Ariz.



Bo Brilliant, No. 3244913—Calved 1-7-41. By WHR Royal Flash, dam by Prince Domino C. Consigned by: E. L. Scott, Phoenix, Ariz.



D J S Double D 3rd, No. 3330292—Calved 3-22-41. By WHR Safety Domino 7th, dam by Double Domino 5th. Consigned by: D. C. Jeffcott, Patagonia.

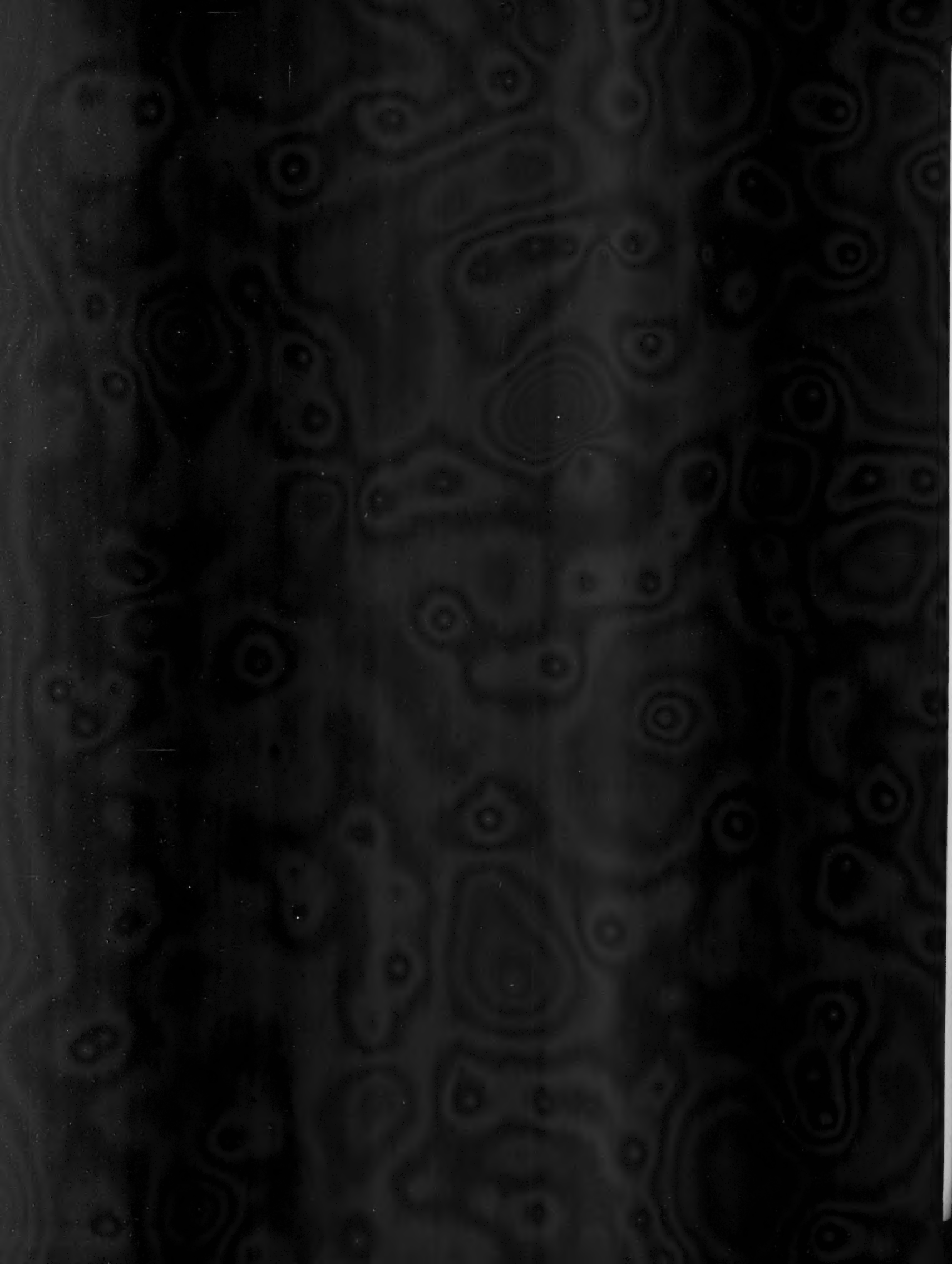
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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

(Published monthly at 515 Cooper Building, Denver, Colorado, by American National Live Stock Association Publishing Company. Entered as second-class matter June 11, 1919, at Post Office, Denver, under Act of March 3, 1897. Acceptance for mailing at special postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on September 21, 1921. Subscription price: U. S., \$1.00 a year; Canadian and foreign, \$1.50.)

Volume XXIII

FEBRUARY, 1942

Number 9

CATTLEMEN ISSUE PLEDGE IN WAR EFFORT

THE INDUSTRY PLEDGES FULL support of the war effort.

This statement by representatives of the western livestock industry was the first order of business at the forty-fifth annual convention of the American National Live Stock Association in Salt Lake City, January 7-9. It was contained in a telegram to President Roosevelt, which also carried assurance of an adequate beef supply for the nation.

Blizzards, temperatures registering only in the lower notches, and transportation difficulties did not keep the stockmen home. Nearly 1,000 delegates were there to probe into the problems of their industry.

Price control on livestock was one of them. An inadequate bill on the subject

was before Congress. This bill should be amended, they said, to give the authority to fix prices to the secretary of agriculture. If such authority is delegated to the OPA, the cattlemen wanted a provision making the ceilings subject to approval by the secretary of agriculture.

Governor Herbert B. Maw, President L. C. Montgomery, of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers' Association, convention host, and Reed Stevens, Utah stockman, welcomed the delegates. Response was by J. M. Cartwright, veteran stockman of Phoenix, Arizona.

Prepared to Furnish Beef

Referring to the stockmen's duty of producing adequate beef for the nation's

armed forces and for the civilians, President J. Elmer Brock said that the cattle industry is well prepared for this responsibility. "Cattle numbers are approaching an all-time high; our herds were never so free from disease; range conditions are the best since 1927; and large quantities of grains in storage can be made available for meat production." (Mr. Brock's annual address is given in full in this issue.)

A highlight in his talk was a description of an extensive tour of Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay under sponsorship of the Carnegie Institute for International Peace. Therein he made the points that Argentina had no meat disposal problem; that her canned beef is inferior to the American product; that any economic benefits resulting from treaties made with her go to only a small owner class of 2,200 Argentines and not to the people at large; and that foot-and-mouth disease is extensive in South America.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION





Governor Herbert B. Maw

Secretary F. E. Mollin in his report said that a new note has been struck in the reciprocal trade program during the past year. There is no longer pretense that serious consideration is given to opposition arguments before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, he said. Since it is futile further to oppose reduction under existing conditions, he said, a start toward repeal of the reciprocal trade act should be made.

Explaining that in Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's food-for-defense program "too large" cattle goals had been assigned to the West and too small goals to the area east of the Missouri River, Mr. Mollin urged that cattlemen be consulted in the matter of cattle goals. (Mr. Mollin's report likewise appears in this number. Addresses of several other speakers are contained in this month's PRODUCER; but, following usual custom, the complement of speeches will be spread over the coming two or three issues.)

Warns Against Reckless Expansion

A review of the work of the federal Farm Credit agencies was made by Fred R. Merrifield, Wichita, Kansas, general agent for the Farm Credit Administration. He advised the use of the stockmen's increased income for retiring old debts and setting aside a reserve. Other practices suggested were "making" normal values the primary factor in farm mortgage loans, . . . building a reserve out of today's income for possible 'rainy days' in the future, . . . avoiding fostering speculative increases in production, yet permitting necessary increases to meet needs of the food-for-freedom program, . . . and encouraging sound use of credit to build a better balanced agriculture."

The opening speaker on the second day was E. A. Kelloway, secretary of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, who endorsed the stand taken by Secretary Mollin and President Brock in opposition to the reciprocal trade act and relaxation of sanitary barriers. Touching

upon price control, he said that the industry must have standards to pay expenses and return some profit to the producer. He concluded with a plea for co-operation between western stockmen and feeders in the Corn Belt on all agricultural legislation.

Two United States Senators, Pat McCarran, of Nevada, and Joseph O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, were scheduled to make addresses but were prevented from appearing personally by developments in Washington. Senator McCarran's address, however, was read by William B. Wright, of Deeth, Nevada. Senator McCarran emphasized the vital part played by the open public domain in the welfare of the nation and its people and issued a plea "to keep the public domain open." He deplored the misimpression that stockmen have grown rich through the use of public grazing at the expense of government. He said the government has lost nothing through this practice but has benefited greatly.

Senator McCarran reviewed some of the findings of a special Senate committee which has been conducting hearings on public land administration. The senator is chairman of the committee. He expressed opposition to any increase in grazing fees, saying that it was never the intention of Congress to make revenue for the government out of the grazing legislation. A resolution on this subject, passed by the stockmen, asked that any proposed increase in fees for grazing on the public domain at least be held in abeyance during the present emergency.

"Keep more grass than cattle," was the advice of Grover B. Hill, assistant secretary of agriculture, in his talk to the stockmen. He said that agriculture was well prepared to do its part in the present emergency, but warned that in the livestock industry a trouble that might arise is overstocking ranges. He advised stockmen to use the present period of good prices and strong demand to improve herds. "You and I have never seen a better time to sift and improve our herds than exists today when they can be disposed of at a good price."

Juniors Address Convention

Four officers of junior livestock organizations made brief talks to the delegates. They were: Jack Thompson, of Prescott, Arizona, president of the Junior Yavapai Cattle Growers; Robert Messersmith, of Alliance, Nebraska, vice-president of the Nebraska Junior Stock Growers' Association; Norman A. Randall, of Joseph City, Arizona, president of the Northern Arizona Junior Cattlemen's Association; and Alden Fillmore, of Richfield, Utah, president of the Utah State Future Farmers. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Randall presented \$100 checks for the support of the American National Live Stock Association on behalf of their respective organizations.

The day's activities concluded with the annual banquet in the evening.



J. M. Cartwright

Two duties face every American citizen during the war period—first, to wage victorious war, and, second, to engage vigorously in politics. That was the message brought to the stockmen by Clarence Budington Kelland, author, rancher, and recently appointed executive director of the Republican National Committee. He assailed those who advocate a political recess and charged that the only check on any administration is a strong opposition political party. Germany, Italy, and Japan have succumbed to political unity, he said. "The hope of the world is in the ballot boxes of America."

Homer R. Davison, vice-president of the American Meat Institute expressed satisfaction at the results of the institute's advertising and educational campaign to increase meat consumption. The cattle industry's position is much more secure than in the first World War, he said. Instead of meatless days and its publicity which reduced consumption and affected the thinking of a generation, the government this time is encouraging improvement in diet.

Jay C. Newman, special agent of the FBI, promised the stockmen protection against the "rubber-tired rustler" by enforcement of the recently enacted McCarran cattle theft act, and urged cattlemen to report violations of the new law to their nearest FBI office. "Despite our great amount of national defense work brought on by the war, the activities of the FBI in investigation of regular criminal cases goes on relentlessly," he said.

In a talk outlining the industrial growth of the nation, Adam S. Bennion, assistant to the president of the Utah Power and Light Company, Salt Lake City, said that Americans have a challenge to their unity, sanity, and spiritual fortitude. "Days like these call for sound judgment and sober emotions," he said. "We should not let our emotions run into hysteria."

Condemns State Barriers

Striking at interstate barriers which hamper shipments of livestock, H. J. Gramlich, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, urged in his talk that states get together with the federal government and agree upon a set of uniform sanitary regulations governing livestock shipments.

Rilea W. Doe, of Safeway Stores, reviewed the program of that retail outlet to stimulate meat sales through better advertising and improvement of quality. He said that in meat buying housewives select on the basis of quality.

A report of the Brand and Theft Committee, of which Russell Thorp, secretary and chief inspector of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, is chairman, stated that, now that the interstate movement of stolen cattle is punishable under the cattle theft act, "we should closely examine our state laws. . . . Some have laws so drastic that there is some hesitancy on the part of officials to impose the penalty set forth, while in other states the penalty is not so severe as it should be." The report recommended uniform bills of sale for all cattlemen and uniformity in brand books. It discouraged use of acid brands.

The reader is referred to the editorial page for a report on the resolutions adopted.

The stockmen again found some of the old-timers and others absent. Resolutions expressing sorrow at the deaths of the following members and friends were passed by the cattlemen: L. C. Brite, Marfa, Texas; Oliver M. Lee, Alamogordo, New Mexico; James M. West, Houston, Texas; Frank Kell, Wichita Falls, Texas; J. A. Tartar, Weiser, Idaho; Howard Hackedorn, Pullman, Washington; Con S. Maddox, Pullman, Washington; A. B. Miller, Fontana, California; Charles Ham, Piedmont, South Dakota; Hal H. Roberts, Omaha, Nebraska; Charles O. Robinson, Chicago, Illinois; Senator Alva B. Adams, Colorado; and Representative Edward T. Taylor, Colorado.

Frank S. Boice New President

Elected to succeed Mr. Brock as head of the association was Frank S. Boice, of Sonoita, Arizona. "Our big job," Mr. Boice said, "is to see that this nation is supplied with meat. Nothing in the picture compares with meat. There is also another big job, and that is to see that nothing is done now in the confusion of war which will make it more difficult for us to adjust matters when the war is over. In so far as I am able, I will strive to see that the livestock industry works intelligently toward solution of these two problems. I know I shall have the loyal support of all the members."

Elected to the vice-presidency posts were: First vice-president, A. D. Brownfield, Florida, New Mexico; second vice-presidents, L. C. Montgomery, Heber, Utah; J. H. Nason, Spearfish, South Dakota; Roy Parks, Midland, Texas; S. D. Sinton, San Francisco, California; and



Leaving Denver. Left column, top to bottom: Eugene Hayward, Cimarron, New Mexico; Secretary and Mrs. F. E. Mollin, and a recent picture of Secretary Mollin on a California ranch. Right column: Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, Sterling, Colorado; and, standing, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Olson, Ludlow, South Dakota; center, left to right—Mrs. George Jones, Marfa, Texas; Dr. B. F. Davis, Denver, Colorado; Eugene Hayward; George Jones; Mrs. and Mr. Roy Parks, Midland, Texas; lower, left to right—Albert Mitchell, Albert, New Mexico; and Mrs. and Mr. C. J. Abbott, Hyannis, Nebraska.

Herbert Chandler, Baker, Oregon. F. E. Mollin was reappointed secretary-treasurer; Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel; and Calvin L. Blaine, assistant traffic counsel.

Entertainment was made up of the annual banquet, a men's smoker, and a ladies' banquet. Highlight of the latter

event was the showing of colored movies of the South American livestock industry by Harry E. Terrell, of Des Moines, Iowa, member of the group which toured South America under sponsorship of the Carnegie Foundation.

A breakfast for secretaries and a luncheon for the presidents of affiliated



J. Elmer Brock

state and local associations afforded those officers opportunity to exchange views on association management matters. Juniors, coming to a national convention for the first time in official capacity as officers or members of junior associations, had their own juniors' luncheon.

Harmony in the policies of the associations was noted in the expression from every side that a strong and expanding national association is needed in the industry now more than ever before. Twenty-three states were represented at the convention. Attendance of Utah stockmen was especially strong, with Idaho running second.

The stockmen chose Phoenix, Arizona, as their 1943 meeting place.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BROCK

WE ARE NOW ASSEMBLED IN our forty-fifth annual convention. Never in the life of our organization has a situation so serious confronted our country as that which it faces today.

The treacherous and unprovoked attack on this nation on December 7 resulted in two things. First, we became a united people in a matter of hours. Political differences were shelved and we presented a solid front. Second, a wave of sanity of thought swept across the country which augurs for purposeful and constructive action essential to the successful pursuits of war.

Our industry has added importance and must assume increased responsibilities. We should make ourselves felt as a stabilizing influence in this hour of confusion and stress.

Cattlemen must observe the laws of nature and adjust their operations to conform with the elements and what the seasons may bring forth in the way of crops and forage. They are already

equipped by experience in the school of hard knocks to conform with cold, logical thought and action so important in national stability.

We must furnish an adequate supply of beef for our military forces and civilian population. We are especially well prepared to do this. Cattle numbers are approaching an all-time high. Our herds were never so free from disease. Range conditions in the West are the best since 1927 and in many areas indicate a high for at least a quarter of a century. Large quantities of grains are in storage and can be made available as required for meat production.

Our industry, in addition to a pledge of unqualified loyalty to our country, can and will furnish it with good, wholesome beef ample to supply our domestic needs, with a large surplus for our allies.

Senate Land Hearings

In reporting on activities sponsored by the association during the past year, I shall first discuss the Senate public land hearings by the McCarran committee. These hearings, originally requested by the American National, have been held in numerous places throughout several of the public domain states, and others are yet to be held. The first and highly beneficial results to our industry of these hearings are their restraining influence on those agencies administering public lands.

These hearings are revealing the flaws in national public land policies. Their continuance should crystalize some sound, over-all solution. We shall await with interest the recommendations of the McCarran committee, and we feel sure they will be helpful in bringing about a permanent and practical public land policy. It is vital to those of us in the eleven public land states that our organization adopt broad remedial policies that will bring stockmen permanent relief and operating stability. Under the present procedure, our industry is being picked to pieces and used against itself by land administration bureaus through the granting of temporary or personal concessions which solve nothing lastingly but only more firmly establish bureaucratic domination. The need for early action on our part is forcefully significant when we consider that from the year 1937 to 1939, inclusive, 28,459,660 acres, exclusive of uses for army, navy, and other minor agencies, passed from private to federal title. This increase is more alarming when one refers to Senate Document 199, entitled, the "Western Range." This publication, largely prepared by the Forest Service and referred to by stockmen as the "Green Book," proposes that the federal government repossess 125,000,000 acres, or a third of all the range land now in private ownership.

This expansion of federal land agencies and their interference with livestock operations is alarming. If it is

meritorious to make land-owners out of tenants in the East and South—and we agree that it is—then it is unfair to continue making federal tenants out of land-owners in the West.

Dr. A. F. Vass, well-known range economist, in testimony before the Casper, Wyoming, hearing of the McCarran committee, developed the fact that land-use values for grazing purposes as appraised by the owners increased from one-half to two-thirds when passed from federal to private ownership.

I believe the time is now here when we can and should adopt a more definite land policy. I think we should sell the public lands at a price commensurate with their value as grazing lands in such states as approve by legislative action. They should be sold to those to whom they are now allotted. This is important in order not to disrupt the stability of the livestock industry or impair the value of owned lands. Details can be determined as a result of further McCarran committee hearings.

Maladjustments in allocations of these lands can and will be corrected by the laws of economics more quickly than by regulation by bureaus. To accomplish this and make it possible to own these lands there must be necessary tax adjustments. That is our job in our respective states.

Lands which must be retained in federal ownership because of interstate or national interest should contribute a tax, comparable to privately owned lands, to state and local governments.

A solution such as I have offered is the only way in which our public land states will gain political and economic independence. It is the only manner in which our industry can acquire the stability and equality necessary to compete with areas not so affected.

Now is also a timely occasion to dispense with a number of new expensive federal agencies and divert this money and energy into the more essential fields of national defense.

Beef Grading

The increased quantity of meat being graded by the government indicates the soundness of the government grading program. In 1941 the total grading of all beef was 782,187,617 pounds; in 1940 it was 578,435,814 pounds; the increase in 1941 was 35.2 per cent.

War and its needs for standardization will stimulate meat grading, especially since the army has accepted the present government grades. It would seem that the National Live Stock and Meat Board could well give some publicity to the government program of meat grading, especially since accord has been reached between the government grading service and the meat packers for a combination of use of private and government grade names. The confusion of the consuming public through the labyrinth of private trade names and grades now existing is regrettable.

Some of the time on the National Farm and Home Hour each week could serve a good purpose if used for informing the consumer how to identify meat by government grade. We urge that some of this time be allotted to the meat grading service.

The National Live Stock and Meat Board has proved its worth more than

ever before through its work with the army. The new service of demonstrating and teaching meat cutting and preparation has reached into all the major army camps. Everywhere we hear only the highest praise. Its value to the armed forces as a help in the proper preparation and handling of meat cannot now be measured in mere dollars.

We as an industry are proud to be able to participate in this work.

Our organization has long been an advocate of increased meat advertising by processors. The continuation of this program by the American Meat Institute after a trial of a year proves its soundness. We producers take this occasion to express our appreciation to



Left to right, top picture—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Wells and Mrs. Hester Brite Dunkle, all of Marfa, Texas; William R. Bourdon, Holbrook, Arizona, and Joe King, Tucson, Arizona; center—Roy Parks, Midland, Texas, Secretary Mollin; H. H. Mundy, Pawhuska, Oklahoma; banquet scene; bottom—junior luncheon; Jack Thompson, Prescott, Arizona; Alden Fillmore, Richfield, Utah; Normal Randall, Joseph City, Arizona; and Robert Messersmith, Alliance, Nebraska.

those processors conducting the program. It is our belief that a continuation of this publicity, together with the standardization of beef grading which I have just recommended, will afford common benefits to producer, processor, and consumer.

Sanitary Barriers

We are increasingly annoyed by the growing state barriers against the free movement of our livestock. Our herds were never so free from disease. They are unequalled anywhere in the world. Heretofore we have been told that in order to permit the free movement of our livestock we would have to put on a campaign of eradication of this disease or that disease. We have complied, yet we find livestock movement increasingly restricted.

This came to me rather forcefully when I had recently to pay a veterinarian \$11 to clear a bunch of three-year-old steers to go from Wyoming directly into a Nebraska feed-lot. Notice, these were all steers, not breeding cattle; they were going directly to a feed-lot; they were from a state accredited as free from tuberculosis and from a state without a single known case of scab. This makes something of a mockery of disease-free accreditation.

Some die-hards still advocate blood testing as well as vaccination for Bang's disease in range herds. Nothing should prevent the free movement and sale of government standardized Bang's vaccine or its use by the layman wherever he deems it necessary, in line with approved government policy. Disease is eradicated by the use of curatives or preventives, rather than through the restriction of their use. More attention should be given to control of disease and less to the control of disease control.

This subject will be discussed in detail by Mr. Gramlich.

South America

Many of you know that, in company with four men representing other branches of agriculture, I made a trip to South America last April, May, and June, under the sponsorship of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. We were granted complete freedom of comment on our observations. We covered about 25,000 miles, visiting Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina.

Our observations could well be divided into three general classifications. First, educational, racial, cultural, and many related things; second, economics as they affect our whole country; and, third, the livestock sanitary conditions having a bearing on our industry here. Time will not permit me to deal with the first. I will confine my remarks to the second and third classifications which directly affect us.

I was surprised to find the cattle industry very prosperous in all three countries. It was not only more prosperous there than here but had been prosperous for a longer period since the

last post-war depression. I was further surprised to find the coolers in all three countries empty. The meat had been going to Europe, with no delay because of lack of shipping space. Shipping had recently been facilitated by boning all meat. Packers in all three of these countries had contracts awaiting their acceptance, because the cattle were not available to fill the unusual demands. These facts were definitely at variance with the propaganda put out in this country at that time in the unceasing effort to trade off our industry. Buenos Aires press dispatches of August 19 reported a consumers' meat strike because of the scarcity and high price of beef.

Brazilian agriculture and our own are complementary, and there are unlimited possibilities for trade mutually beneficial. We have common agricultural surpluses with both Uruguay and Argentina. Their logical market will always be in Europe, where their agricultural products are badly needed. That is also the seat of their racial, religious, and cultural contact. Uruguay is a little buffer state wedged in between the rival nations of Brazil and Argentina. She is unfortunate in that she sits at the mouth of the River Plate by the outer portals of Buenos Aires and the vital areas of Argentina. This keeps her constantly under scrutiny. I liked the people of Uruguay.

Argentina is an agricultural country. Her agriculture clashes head-on with our own. In spite of the fact that 60 per cent of Argentina's exports are cereals, she is always demanding access to our markets for her meat. Her real problem is grains. We saw old corn selling for 2 cents per bushel. Argentina has no current meat problem but a meat complex. She is not even appeased when we accept more than 30 per cent of the exports of all her animal products, as we were already doing before we signed the recent trade agreement lowering the duties on canned meat and hides 50 per cent.

This mention of canned meat brings to mind the much discussed claim by our Chief Executive of the superiority of the Argentine canned meat to our domestic product. I saw much meat canned in all three countries. It is composed of the overweight, overfat animals, mostly cows, blended with the very poorest and most emaciated cattle. This blending is necessary to keep the fat content below the 18 per cent maximum fat content permitted for the British trade and 14 per cent for our market. This meat is processed in Argentina by workers receiving from 14 to 21 cents an hour in our money. The hourly wage here for the same work at that time was 68 cents per hour. We wonder if those seeking to break down our economy and standard of living would openly advocate that we pay our packing-house workers 14 to 21 cents per hour or our ranch help \$10 to \$15 monthly, the prevailing Argentine wage.

Possibly these low wages paid Argentine workers had some bearing on the condition of the canned meat recently rejected by the United States Army as being unfit for human consumption.

How many realize that a 900-pound cow could come over our tariff barriers in cans for \$9.72 before our recent trade agreement which reduced that to \$4.86?

The Argentine cowman is the aristocrat of his country. We would gladly accept his percentage of profit. We doubt, however, the willingness of our country to accept the lower living standards and wages necessary for us to compete. We would recommend that all economists advocating lower import duties on livestock or its products first be required to show one year of profitable operation in the cattle business. That would put an end to our tariff worries.

The theory of reciprocal trade is that one nation makes a concession which benefits a large number of people in the other, who in turn reciprocate with their increased buying power, thereby returning some benefits to industries that have made the concessions. There is no agricultural middle class in Argentina. Cattle, as well as land, are in the hands of a comparatively few very wealthy men who are mostly members of the Rural Society—an organization of about 2,200 members. Any concession made to that country will go either to the Argentine government through increased export duties or to this small group of wealthy men controlling the economy, land, and agriculture. These men already have all the autos, radios, etc., that they can use. For this reason, reciprocal trade with Argentina is both economically and mechanically impossible. The machinery necessary for reciprocal trade is completely lacking.

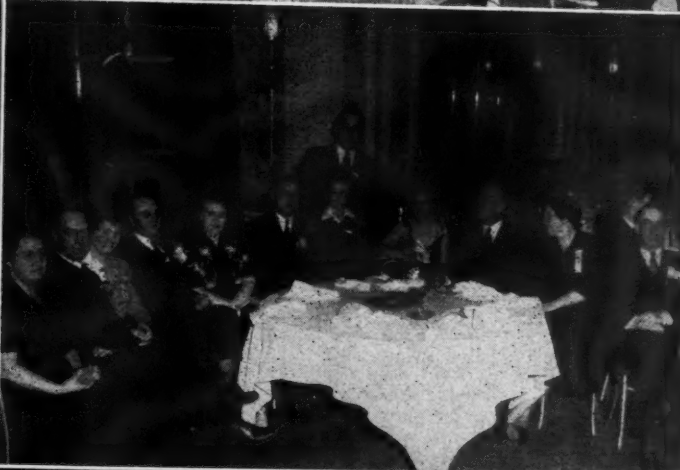
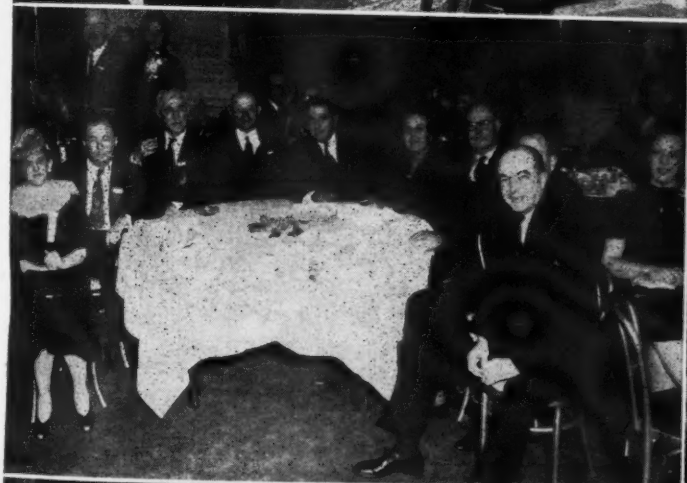
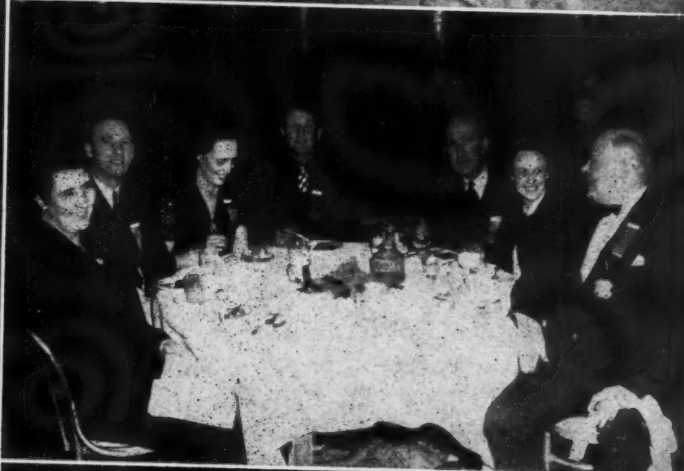
What is striking is that canned meat has carried a high export duty in the country of origin. Uruguay charges a 19.2 per cent export duty and Argentina charges a 20 per cent export duty on the same canned meat that we are lowering import duties on. Does this make sense?

American agriculture as a whole, with its new responsibilities, is entitled to every possible degree of stability in this war-torn world. It will never have this while it is constantly being bartered around to discharge national obligations, real or imagined. Any obligation our country owes to Latin America is a national obligation and not one of the cattle industry alone. Why charge the entire bill to us?

I recommend that we start now to secure the repeal of the Reciprocal Trade Act and the abrogation of all existing treaties made by the authority of the act. The war has already made most of them inoperative. Such treaties as are beneficial or desirable should be dealt with as the Constitution provides, which requires Senate ratification.

An over-all and vivid description of our plight was contained in an *Asso-*

BUSINESS, THEN PLEASURE



ciated Press dispatch of last August:

"Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold decried Wednesday what he described as a colonial system developed by eastern industry in the West.

"The West, he told a Senate subcommittee, was 'not the only colony of the industrial East.' South America, Arnold said, was another, 'and the tendency in industry is not along national lines.'

"As a result, said the head of the anti-trust division in the Department of Justice, the fundamental problem was one of industrial colonial structures in which the West was competing with 'other colonies.'"

This statement places the responsibility for forcing us into competition with the low standard Latin American countries or the manufacturing industry of the East. Be that as it may, we know the cure is for us to send men to Congress who are loyal to us, regardless of party affiliations.

Sanitation in South America

Wherever we saw cattle in any of the three countries, we saw foot-and-mouth disease or scar tissue indicating that the cattle had had it. We helped load two trainloads of badly infected cattle in Brazil which were billed direct to packing plants. In Uruguay we saw the terrible effects of the disease on both cattle and sheep, and especially the offspring. Stockmen in both Brazil and Uruguay told us to take no chances of getting the disease in our herds, as it was terrible. We saw evidences of the disease in Argentina wherever we saw cattle. There was no effort made on the part of the stockmen to conceal the prevalence of this malady as being almost universal in all three countries. Those minimizing its existence or danger seem to be confined to the Argentine politicians and members of our State Department in the United States.

I also found both sheep and cattle scab general throughout Argentina. Our party helped dip one bunch of scabby cattle. I saw scab in the public market at Buenos Aires. No effort at all seems to be made to eradicate any of these diseases. Some dipping is done for sheep and cattle scab, but this is mostly confined to three or four single dippings a year. You all know this cannot possibly stamp out scab. In fact, all they claim for it is that it keeps it down.

Our party flew over Patagonia 1,100 miles south of Buenos Aires, landing at Comodoro Rivadavia at the extreme southern edge of Chubut. From there we drove into Santa Cruz, which joins the Straits of Magellan. Patagonia runs mostly sheep and has no exportable cattle supply. In fact, we learned from several sources while there that this area constantly ships in meat from Buenos Aires which comes from an area heavily infected with foot-and-mouth disease. We also were told that sheepmen bring in bucks each year from areas admitted to have foot-and-mouth disease. My information indicates the

same to be true of Tierra del Fuego.

I kept a careful log in the flight down from Buenos Aires. I failed to observe any natural barriers, if there are really any such, against the spread of disease. Since our plane flew for hundreds of miles just above the ground, I had excellent opportunity for observation. As a matter of fact, no natural barriers for Patagonia are now claimed by Argentina. Those claims were abandoned after the Argentine sanitary police department began reporting foot-and-mouth disease in those areas declared to be free by our State Department when urging ratification of the much discussed "sanitary pact." Argentina has now dropped south of parallel 42 and calls this its new deadline against foot-and-mouth disease. This new line runs through the southern edge of Rio Negro. This change leaves out most of Rio Negro and all of Neuquen from the area originally declared clean. Tierra del Fuego is definitely not an economic problem to the cattle industry, as its only exportable meat is mutton. Our sole fear is that of disease.

Shortly after I returned to this country came the announcement that a ruling of the attorney general's office had declared Tierra del Fuego, the island separated from the Argentine mainland by the Straits of Magellan, a separate country and that it was to be so treated in applying the sanitary provision of the tariff act. Our secretary will report on the activities of the association relative to that matter; but I wish to impress on you that regardless of whether or not foot-and-mouth disease is found to exist on this particular island at the moment of the investigation now under way, acceptance of imports of dressed meats from Tierra del Fuego would be fraught with grave danger to this country. I myself have seen the numerous unrestrained wild animals and predacious and carrion-eating birds that our American and European scientists tell us are spreaders of foot-and-mouth disease. The narrow Straits of Magellan are no barrier to such birds, and parallel 42 offers no barrier to them nor to the freedom of movement referred to of these and the wild animals. There is constant commerce between the island of Tierra del Fuego and portions of the mainland which are infected with foot-and-mouth disease. Therefore the importations of breeding livestock and dressed beef from such portions of the mainland by Tierra del Fuego and the southern portion of Patagonia are a source of constant danger. I do not believe that our Secretary of Agriculture will accept the serious responsibility of permitting importation of fresh or chilled meats from Tierra del Fuego.

Economy

We must contribute to our nation to the limit of our ability through taxes

and purchase of defense bonds. In order that we may do our utmost, let us as an industry make no demands on our local or national governments for expenditures not essential. Economy in state and national government should be a patriotic watchword. This will not be an easy course to follow. Bureaucracy once established avails itself of every opportunity for expansion and perpetuity. If not restrained, it will use the emergency to further its own ends unsparingly. When next you drive into town to sign up for more defense bonds and see the spare rooms in your post office, court house, and the basement of the city hall filled with expensive alphabetical offices performing services of little or doubtful benefit and definitely non-essential, do not let anyone challenge your patriotism or loyalty when you demand the abolishment of such agencies. Let these expenditures and this personnel be absorbed into beneficial production or military service.

Association

The need for a strong organization is greater now than ever before. First, the importance of our product in national defense requires that we maintain a status of greatest effectiveness and productivity. Second, since executive authority has been granted to barter our industry away to the benefit of other organized industries, without Congressional approval, we must more than ever be constantly on guard.

I was impressed by the Argentine livestock industry's method of financing its organization. The Argentine Meat Board receives by statute 1 per cent of the sales of all kinds of livestock marketed. It has many millions of dollars in its treasury. I do not approve of this coercive method of financing, but it does emphasize the inadequacy of our organization to combat the propaganda and pressure used against us.

The Argentine Meat Producers' Corporation has an office in this country which has been very active in trying to break down both our economic and sanitary barriers. There is much unidentified propaganda, misrepresentation, and false information detrimental to our cattle business now in circulation. I believe we will soon be justified in demanding a Senate investigation of this flood of propaganda in order to bring to the attention of the uninformed public its false statements and alien origin. I develop these facts to impress upon you the importance of increasing your support of our organization.

There are too many cattlemen today who do not belong to a local, state, or our national organization. There are some who do not contribute an amount commensurate with the size of their herds or the importance of the organization upon their welfare.

What the industry needs is all-out organization. Every man owning ten

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

or more cows has an obligation to support this industry. It is the responsibility of every member of this organization to see that every cowman joins. It is the duty of the executive committeemen to promote local, state, and national organization in every community, large or small. Fully organized and more adequately provided with both financial and moral support, the industry can accomplish much with a nominal cost to each member. Cattle prices are good. Let us all try for a 50 per cent increase in our organization's revenues for 1942. It will pay us big dividends.

In closing, I express my fullest appreciation for the loyalty, co-operation, and confidence of the officers and members which I have enjoyed during my term in office. I am sure my successor will receive the same support.

SECRETARY MOLLIN MAKES ANNUAL REPORT

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF defense and war preparation has imposed changes also in the activities of your association during the past year. Congress has just concluded the longest session in its history, and there has been pending almost constantly before that body legislation of major interest to the livestock industry. This alone, to say nothing of necessary contacts with various emergency departments, has greatly increased the demands upon the officers and committees of your association. Very fortunately for us from the financial standpoint, there has been during the year something of a lull in the traffic activities so that money which ordinarily would have been devoted to the traffic department has been available for use in this emergency.

President Brock has just presented to you an outstanding address dealing largely with matters of policy and with his very interesting trip last summer to South America. I will attempt to review briefly various of our activities during the past year, leaving to Vice-President Boice, as chairman of the legislative committee, the task of going into more detail with reference to specific legislative matters handled during that time.

Reciprocal Trade Act

A new note has been struck in the reciprocal trade program during the past year. Altogether there have been something like twenty-five trade agreements made under the act, which was originally passed in 1934. Until the year 1941 there had been at least some pretense made that serious consideration was given to the arguments advanced at the hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, and indeed we have felt, as the final trade agreements were announced from time



Secretary F. E. Mollin

to time, that evidence had been shown therein of consideration for the welfare of domestic producers. No longer can this be said. Instead, particularly in the trade agreement with Argentina—the benefits of which will likewise go to other South American nations—it must be stated that tariff reductions were made with no consideration for domestic producers and, in fact, in plain violation of the Reciprocal Trade Act itself. That act in the following language specifies the conditions under which authority is granted to the President to lower duties:

"Whenever he finds as a fact that any existing duties or other import restrictions of the United States or any foreign country are unduly burdening and restricting foreign trade of the United States."

In the Argentine agreement the tariff was cut 50 per cent on practically every item affecting livestock products in which we trade with that country. Included therein, and outstanding examples of the plain violation of the law, are canned beef and hides. While the department, as a war measure, has recently ceased publishing figures of imports and exports, we do have available figures published for the first nine months of the year. In that nine-month period—all prior to the signing of the Argentine trade agreement—we imported over 68,000,000 pounds of canned beef as compared with slightly more than 50,000,000 pounds for the same period a year earlier. These imports are on a basis equal to the highest ever received in this country during such a period—no possible basis for the claim that the duty of 6 cents a pound was a barrier to our foreign trade.

In the case of hides the absence of any just ground for the lowering of the tariff is even more apparent. Our imports for the first nine months of 1940 were 2,918,000 pieces. For the same nine months in 1941, they were 6,183,000 pieces, considerably more than double those of a year ago; and yet the tariff

was reduced from the nominal basis provided in the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 10 per cent ad valorem to 5 per cent ad valorem. In other words, during the past year the Reciprocal Trade Act has been used solely as a medium for straight-out tariff reduction to the fullest extent possible.

This is again evidenced in the Cuban trade agreement, the details of which were released under date of December 23, 1941. In this trade agreement the tariff on fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal—item 701 of the tariff act—was reduced from 4.8 cents per pound to 3 cents per pound, although for the first nine months of 1941 our imports of dressed beef and veal, most of which came from Cuba, exceeded 26,000,000 pounds, as compared with slightly less than 6,000,000 pounds for the same period a year earlier. No barrier to trade there. Fortunately, because of the fact that Cuba already enjoyed a preferential rate of duty 20 per cent lower than that given other countries, this special concession to Cuba does not generalize to the world at large, and for the present therefore the duty on dressed beef to other countries remains at 6 cents per pound. As a matter of fact, ironically enough, at the very time that these trade agreements with Argentina, Uruguay, and Cuba were under discussion, demonstrations by housewives were held in both Argentina and Cuba protesting against advancing local meat prices due to this same cause.

It is clear that under these conditions any further opposition to reductions in the tariff, supposedly in the interest of reciprocal trade, are futile. We might as well resign ourselves to the fact that for the duration of the war Secretary Hull has *carte blanche* to reduce tariffs to the full extent permitted by the Reciprocal Trade Act; namely, 50 per cent of the original duty. Therefore the Reciprocal Trade Act is now in use as the major concession to countries whose good will we desire during the war. Our industry will, of course, support any effort that is needed for defense or for war. We have not forgotten, however, that the first trade agreements were made and sacrifices demanded in the name of peace. It has already been announced that very shortly we can expect a trade agreement with Mexico, and doubtless in such an agreement it will be proposed to reduce the tariff on cattle weighing from 200 to 700 pounds. Under the circumstances, opposition to such reduction will be futile, and I have recommended to the executive committee that we should not go to the expense of appearing before the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The make-believe nature of these hearings is apparent by the listless attitude of this committee, and the fact that members of Congress no longer will go down and testify before it. Senator O'Mahoney in September made a speech in the Senate referring to the futility of such action in these words, and I quote:

"Mr. President, I am sorry to have trespassed upon the time of the Senate, but I had the feeling that because next Monday the Committee for Reciprocity Information is about to go through the form of judicial procedure and listen to the pleas and the testimony of American citizens who believe that they may be injured, the facts should be revealed here in this forum.

"I have no intention of appearing before the Committee for Reciprocity Information because I have lost faith in the value of such appearance. I have lost faith that the presentation of any evidence there will affect the decision which is to be rendered."

Whenever the announcement comes out that a trade agreement is to be made with Mexico, you can be assured that Secretary Hull has already agreed to cut the tariff on cattle in advance of any hearing on the matter.

We should, however, place the blame where it belongs, and that is on the Congress and not on the executive department of the government. The latter is merely making full-fledged use, and more, too, of the authority granted it by the Congress. The only ray of light in this regard is that Congress is waking up to what is happening and therefore it may be possible to amend the law so as to require congressional or Senate approval when the present act expires in June, 1943. We must re-

member that the Reciprocal Trade Act now represents a permanent policy of the government and, regardless of what may happen now, it is essential that the law when extended should contain safeguards for the protection of industry, labor, and agriculture.

The full effect of these trade agreements will not be felt in this country until the end of the war. Then very likely we will face a situation much the same as in 1921 following the first world war when a flood of imports, coupled with disastrous markets in this country, necessitated the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act of that year.

The Sanitary Embargo

The sanitary provisions of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act have been under direct attack during the past year, but this attack has not gone to the point of bringing any action for ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention. It remains in cold storage with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where it has been since originally negotiated in 1935. Aside from the direct action to which I will refer in a moment, there has been increasing propaganda on all sides, but this propaganda has been largely addressed to the public at large in the shape of movie shorts, magazine articles, etc., and it has not swayed the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who know what it is all about.

Tierra del Fuego

The direct attack to which I have referred was in the shape of an opinion by the attorney general declaring the Island of Tierra del Fuego to be a separate country with relation to the meaning of the word "country" in the embargo provision of the tariff act. When this decision first came to light in this country through a press dispatch from Buenos Aires several weeks after it was rendered, a group of western senators, including Senators O'Mahoney, McCarran, and Connally, the latter chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, registered strong protests with Secretary Wickard over any change being made in the status quo. Our association and many other livestock associations likewise registered formal protests with Secretary Wickard, Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and with the attorney general's office.

As a result of these protests, the attorney general announced that the matter would be reconsidered, and it was held under suspension for a period of three or four months. Under date of October 9 the attorney general reiterated his belief that the Island of Tierra del Fuego was entitled to consideration as a separate country, but in justification thereof he cited some historical facts not previously revealed, of great interest to us. It is indicated that in

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1933, soon after Secretary Wallace took office, he made inquiry of the attorney general as to whether or not meat imports could be accepted from Patagonia, a portion of the Argentine mainland, without violating the terms of the tariff act; further, that under date of August 11, 1933, the attorney general held that section 306-A of the tariff act prohibited such importations. Therefore, even though we may be thrown for a loss on the Tierra del Fuego matter, which would involve the importation of a comparatively limited amount of lamb and mutton, the attorney general, having just cited this opinion given in 1933, could not with very good grace reverse himself, and hence it would appear that whatever the outcome of the Tierra del Fuego incident the application of the same principle to parts of the Patagonian mainland, now being demanded by the Argentine press, would clearly seem to be out of order.

Cattle Marketing Goals

During the month of September, the Department of Agriculture announced at a series of meetings, to which only government employees were invited, its program for production and marketing of various farm crops. With regard to beef cattle, it was announced that the goal for 1942 called for marketings 15 per cent above those of the calendar year 1940. Since those meetings were held in various sections of the country, there has been a great deal of confusion

as to whether or not the secretary desired an increase in marketing or an increase in production. Unfortunately, many of the local government officials have talked about production increases when they intended to urge marketing increases. It should be clearly understood that the beef-cattle industry has not been asked to expand its production, and consequently it is not included in the recent formal proclamation that the Department of Agriculture would support the price of various commodities of which it has urged increased production, at not less than 85 per cent of parity until December 31, 1942.

Because of the confusion which has existed in regard to this matter, under date of November 26 I addressed a letter to Secretary Wickard stating that while we were in full sympathy with the effort to increase marketing 15 per cent for the country as a whole, we felt that, in the attempt to allocate the marketing goals between states, too large goals had been assigned to the territory west of the 100th meridian, a great deal of which has been plagued with drought ever since 1934 until very recently, and too small goals assigned in the territory east of the Missouri River, which has been rather sharply increasing its beef cattle numbers and which has at hand almost unlimited supplies of grain, much of it under government control, ready for the production of meat. I developed the fact that in the seventeen

states west of the Missouri River the beef cattle on hand January 1, 1941, were only approximately 84 per cent of the number on hand January 1, 1934, while for the country as a whole the beef cattle on hand January 1, 1941, were 94.8 per cent of the number on January 1, 1934. In 1934 the seventeen western states had 66 per cent of the total beef cattle in the country. By 1941 this had decreased to 58.7 per cent. In 1934 the east-north-central states—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin—had 6.7 per cent of the total beef cattle in the country, and by 1941 their percentage had increased to 9.3 per cent. In 1934 Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri had 13.2 per cent of the total beef cattle. By 1941 this had increased to 16.1 per cent.

The West, finally relieved of drought conditions, quite naturally is restocking to a modest degree. The Corn Belt, discouraged by substantial losses, particularly on heavy cattle, during the past marketing year, was reluctant to fill the feed-lots this fall. It is, due to these conditions, entirely coincidental that the light movement of feeder cattle during the latter portion of 1941 was matched by a light demand from the Corn Belt. As a result, from July 1 to December 1 there has been a decrease in the number of cattle going onto feed of somewhere close to 20 per cent, but I am sure that this in no way indicates a lack of desire to co-operate with Secretary Wickard's program.

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In the days immediately following the announcement of the 1942 goals, many overenthusiastic local representatives of various government agencies overstressed the importance of these goals. Individual stockmen were asked to sign on the dotted line as to what their plans were for 1942, and, if they did not indicate that they were going to co-operate exactly to the degree mapped out for that state, it was so reported. In other cases, it was suggested that AAA payments would be withheld and that stockmen would not be doing their patriotic duty if the marketing goals assigned were not fulfilled. I am glad to say that Secretary Wickard in his response to my letter of November 26 makes it entirely clear that there is no such hard and fast program in mind. I quote from his letter of December 27, 1941:

"In this connection, we hope that the goals for the marketings of cattle by states which were presented at the regional meetings last September have been considered as rough approximations. Revisions of the state goals for beef cattle undoubtedly will be necessary when the estimates of numbers of cattle on farms and ranches on January 1, 1942, become available. Some revision in the national goal for slaughter of cattle and calves also may be made. . . . In some instances the agricultural conservation program has been modified to facilitate reaching the goals for certain products, but the 1942 conservation payments will not be based upon the response of farmers to goals which call for increase in production or marketings."

I believe the West can be counted upon to supply in large degree the stocker and feeder cattle that may be needed. I believe the Corn Belt can be counted upon to finish these cattle for market, if conditions are made reasonably attractive for such process. Most important of all in my opinion in working out any revision of the program is that the existing livestock organizations should be consulted. In no other way can the full co-operation of the industry be secured. Only in meetings such as this with stockmen from every section of the western country represented can there be full exchange of helpful views and suggestions. Any attempt to handle this program solely by direct contact between field representatives of various government agencies and individual stockmen will necessarily fail of full accomplishment.

Farm Security Administration

At the very time that the department has been urging this substantial increase in marketing for 1942, with the avowed purpose of preventing a further increase in total cattle numbers, another branch of the government—namely, the Farm Security Administration—has been active in expanding the cattle industry through the medium of financing many small herds of cattle for clients of

their agency. Without going into the merits of any other branch of the work of this organization, it seems only reasonable to suggest that the program of the Farm Security Administration relative to cattle numbers should be brought in line with Secretary Wickard's main program. Not much will be accomplished if one farmer is urged by the government to expand his marketing, while his neighbor is being stocked with cattle by another agency of the same government.

Price Fixing

Our first taste of price fixing came with the establishment of a ceiling on hides early in the summer. This was done largely to hold down the price of army shoes. Aside from some slight advance in bids for shoes, there seemed scant need for the imposition of a ceiling at that time, and many were of the opinion that the action taken was rather drastic. Unfortunately, it also failed to stop the advance in army shoe prices. Attempts were made by this and other organizations to secure a revision of the ceiling prices, but the best we could get was an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound. However, the action of the OPA in this regard has been accepted with good spirit by the entire industry, but it is felt that the failure to apply the same ceiling to the resale of Argentine hides which have been selling as much as 3 to 4 cents per pound above ceiling prices is discriminatory and also indicative of the fact that the ceiling prices are too low.

As this report is being written, the Senate subcommittee has just finished its consideration of the price-fixing bill which has been in Congress for several months, and the bill is now before the Senate proper. It is clearly evident that the administration is pressing for drastic price-control powers. The hearings before both the House and Senate committees have been restricted and, to some extent at least, witnesses hand-picked. In my thirteen years' experience as your secretary, this is the first major legislation of direct and grave concern to us on which we have been denied the opportunity of appearing at public hearings, although days have been given to the proponents of the legislation.

As the bill passed the House, three alternative bases were provided below which ceilings could not be imposed: One base called for 110 per cent of parity, or \$8.20 per hundred, farm price for beef cattle as of November 15, 1941. Another, the average farm price between July, 1919, and July, 1929, which in the case of beef cattle was \$7.18 per hundred. The third, the actual farm price on October 1, 1941, which in the case of beef cattle was \$9.18 per hundred. The Senate committee in its early action struck out the second base provided above; namely, the average from July, 1919, to July, 1929, but accepted the other two alternatives.

It therefore appears that there is no

real protection for the beef cattle industry in any of the bases under consideration, although we should remember that the powers given are permissive and that, if used, the ceilings can be established on a basis higher than provided as minima if in the interest of the industry and the nation so to do.

While the October 1, 1941, price as noted above is considerably higher than any other basis suggested, I should like to call your attention to the fact that this is a fixed price and not a flexible one, as would be the case if based on parity. Therefore if that base were to be used cattle prices would be fixed for some time to come, while all other costs might be advancing and it would be some time in the future before even 110 per cent of parity would become the equivalent of the October 1, 1941, price.

For that reason, a determined effort has been made by a farm group to secure a revision of the old outmoded parity base of 1910-14, which, in the case of beef cattle was particularly low. Charles W. Holman, secretary-manager of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation, appeared before the Senate committee as spokesman for this group and advocated a new and flexible parity base. In working out this new base some weight is given to relating agricultural prices to wage levels. On this new parity base as proposed the farm price of beef cattle as of November 15, 1941, would be \$10.64, as compared with parity on the present base as of November 15 of \$7.45 per hundred.

Another suggestion which has been advanced is that the October 1, 1941, base should be changed to January 1, 1942, this because of the fact that on October 1, 1941, many long-fed cattle were still showing substantial losses. A further suggestion is that the bill should be amended to require approval by Secretary Wickard before price-ceilings could be established upon agricultural commodities in order to insure that price-fixing policies of OPA were not in conflict with Secretary Wickard's food-for-defense program. One more change which has been made by the Senate is to strike out the House provision for a five-man board, substituting therefor one-man administration. It is generally believed that the Senate provision in this regard will prevail in conference.

BAI Order 276

Several months ago, on June 16, 1941, amendment No. 15 to BAI order 276 was issued over the signature of Secretary Wickard, to become effective January 1, 1942. Section 3 of this amendment provided that no interstate shipments of certain biologics consisting in whole or in part of live virus or live organisms could be made without notice of shipment to the BAI and to the proper livestock sanitary officer in the state or territory to which the shipment was consigned. The products listed included, among others, brucella abortus

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vaccine—which is not a spreader of disease—hog cholera virus, and some seven or eight other products. This order did not attract a great deal of attention until, a few weeks after its issuance, a circular letter was sent to "All Members, National Assembly, Chief Livestock Sanitary Officials" by the secretary of that body of state sanitary officials, indicating that the BAI order referred to was issued at the request of a committee of that organization and making it very clear that it was merely the opening move in a campaign for control by the veterinary profession of the handling of all such products. This brought immediate objection, and, as a result of the widespread protests, a hearing was held early in November before Secretary Wickard in Washington. Your secretary represented the association at that meeting, and the major farm organizations of the country, several of which handle extensively these biologics through co-operative purchasing departments of their organizations, were all represented and entered vigorous protests against this first step in more stringent control. As a result of these protests, it has been announced that Secretary Wickard has signed an order rescinding amendment 15 in its entirety.

Traffic

As I mentioned previously, in 1941 there was need for less activity on the part of our traffic department than at any time since Mr. Blaine and I commenced our work with the association thirteen years ago this spring. However, the year was marked by the final victory in one of the most important cases that Mr. Blaine has handled for us during that time; namely, the 85 per cent stocker and feeder rate case. Not only did he, working with traffic representatives of other associations, win a clean-cut victory in this case against heavy odds, preserving the 85 per cent rate on stockers and feeders for country-to-country movement, but likewise they succeeded in getting this rate extended to the central markets and to feeding points. With this universal application of the rate in our territory it would seem that the issue could now be considered closed for some time to come. Immediately after the decision was handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission, a petition was filed by the railroads asking for the establishment of a single scale of rates somewhere between the present fat-cattle rate and the 85 per cent rate; but before any action had been taken on the petition a number of the major railroads withdrew their support of the proposal and the action was finally abandoned, at least for the time being. In view of the decision just referred to, placing the stocker and feeder rate on the most sound basis it has enjoyed for many years, and in view of the split among the railroads themselves on the

issue of a single scale, it would not seem that we have much to fear on this issue.

Our traffic counsel, Charles E. Blaine, is unable to be with us at this convention because he is at St. Louis appearing before a committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission protesting against the granting of a flat 10 per cent increase in all freight rates. Our protest is based largely on the premise that livestock rates are already unreasonably high in relation to practically all other commodities and on the further premise that the conditions no longer exist which obtained when the 5 per cent freight rate increase was made effective on March 28, 1938. At that time the railroads were pleading necessity for more revenue based on lack of business. Today, in most cases at least, only the capacity of the roads to handle volume limits the traffic haul.

I regret to state that during the past few months many letters have been sent to prominent livestock growers in our territory in an attempt to undermine the splendid work which Mr. Blaine is and has been doing for thirteen years for the industry. To those who know Mr. Blaine he needs no defenders, but in view of his inability to be here and speak for himself, I esteem it a privilege to state that in all my experience with private business for a period of almost a quarter of a century and in my thirteen years with the association I have never known a man who maintained such a high standard of business ethics as does Mr. Blaine. His record for accomplishments for this association and the National Wool Growers' Association, which in recent years he has also represented, is an enviable one. We can indeed be proud of the work of our traffic department.

Argentine Booklet

Those of you who attended the executive committee meetings at Fort Worth a year ago will recall the extended discussion as to the direction of our efforts in publicizing our position relative to the sanitary embargo. It was then decided that our major effort, unless there should be a sudden change in the situation, should be to distribute as widely as possible the little booklet entitled, "The Menace of Foot-and-Mouth Disease," advance copies of which came off the press just in time to reach us in our Fort Worth sessions. In line with that decision we had printed 50,000 copies of this booklet, and we have left undistributed only slightly more than 5,000 copies, with frequent calls still reaching us for supplies. In this distribution we had some help from other organizations, but the major part of the burden was carried by the American National Live Stock Association.

"Livestock Facts"

Of interest in connection with the matter of cattle supply and marketing goals is a little booklet which we pub-

lished last spring entitled, "Livestock Facts." Those of you who have not received a copy will find a supply available on the table near the registration desk, along with various other literature of the association and some interesting material from the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Help yourselves.

Association and "Producer"

The association has enjoyed very good support throughout the year. Again we have taken in something like 350 new individual members and eight association members. Our paid-up membership today is the largest in history, and it is notable that we are reaching more and more into the small and medium-sized operators. Total receipts were a little above those of 1940, and slightly below our record all-time year—1939. Despite the fact that no provision has been made in our budget in the past for carrying 5 per cent of our receipts to reserve accounts, we were able to set aside this reserve for the first three-quarters of the year and will do so for the final quarter upon receipt of a couple of substantial delayed checks for 1941 account.

While I have never believed in the policy of creating a large reserve, with the many uncertainties facing us I do think it would be the part of wisdom to increase the reserve from its present total of something more than \$4,000 up to around \$10,000 or \$12,000, and this year with cattle at present levels it should be relatively easy to set aside a substantial amount. I wish, therefore, to second the suggestion of President Brock that you pay as liberally as possible in order to carry on the extraordinary activities facing us and at the same time build a modest reserve for the future.

The AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER has enjoyed the best year in its history. Not only is the paid net circulation at an all-time high, but the advertising receipts for the year considerably exceed those of any previous year. A substantial part of the increase in circulation is due to the fact that we are now publishing three special state editions; namely, Nebraska, Nevada, and Idaho. As time goes on we hope and believe that several more of the state organizations will find it to their profit, as well as to ours, to consummate an arrangement of this kind. It is only fair to give the major portion of the credit for the splendid showing as to advertising and circulation to my son Lawrence, who has taken over largely this end of the work. In addition, he has been of great help to me in the expanding activities of my office. The work of the office of secretary has reached a point where it is no longer a one-man job. We constantly receive complimentary letters about the magazine, and I desire to give the editor, Dave Appleton, credit for doing a splendid job in that department.

During the past year I think we have had closer co-operation than ever before from our affiliated associations, with particular respect to legislative activities in Washington. We do not attempt to direct the activities of the state organizations. We only try to inform and advise, and our efforts have been accepted in that spirit. For several years we have made it a custom to have the secretaries of the state associations get together at our annual conventions, and I believe that these meetings have done much to further the co-operation to which I have referred. More recently we have started the practice of having the state presidents, who form our general council, hold a meeting during the time of our convention, and this, too, has provided a welcome opportunity for exchange of views, helpful criticism, and comment. Our various committees have been active, particularly the committee on brand, theft, and sanitary regulations. The meeting of the executive committee at Colorado Springs this summer was considered one of the best and most interesting meetings we have ever held. We have come to rely more and more upon the advice and counsel of the legislative committee, not only during trips of its various members to Washington, but as we call on them from time to time during the year. All these activities combined have helped to put the American National more and more in the spotlight as the spokesman for our national cattle industry. It has taken team work, time, and sacrifice, but it has got results. Let's make 1942 the greatest year ever for the association.

KELLAND INTERPRETS CITIZENS' SECOND DUTY

I WANT TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY about the second duty of every citizen of America during the days of sacrifice and suffering when our country is at war with a foreign enemy.

To you—to no American—need I speak of our first duty. We—every one of us—have seen that duty and we have accepted it. We have taken it upon our shoulders with fortitude, and we will carry it with that high resolution which is the heritage of this nation.

We are not a selfish nation, reaching out with predatory fingers to wrest from our neighbor the property that is his. We are rather a generous nation desiring peace and prosperity for all the world as well as ourselves. We have not confined ourselves through the years of our history to mere good wishes, but have translated those good wishes into benevolent actions. It has not been our habit to take but to give. We revere peace and we abhor war.

But we know how to make war, and the only war we know how to make is victorious war.



Clarence Budington Kelland

Our first duty today is to make war. Our first duty is to give whatever our country shall find it necessary to ask of us. That is a simple sentence but it embraces all.

A beautiful sentence has come down to us through the ages, a sentence which says, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he shall lay down his life for his friend." But I say to you that our first duty demands of us that we should show a higher love even than this. Our first duty requires of us that we shall amend the noble sentence to make it read, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he shall lay down the life of his son for his country."

So our first duty is clear, but our second duty must be discussed and explained and clarified.

The second duty of every citizen of the United States in time of war is to engage himself vigorously in politics.

I hope you will bear with me until I make plain to you what I mean. I hope you will listen without impatience until I define for you the word "politics." I hope you will not close your ears until I explain that I do not mean venial politics, or cheap, job-seeking partisan politics, but that brand of politics which is the sole means by which a citizen may express his patriotism.

In a republic the only way a common citizen can take part in the government of his country is by politics. Politics is the only device by which a common man can assert his citizenship.

Unfortunately the word "politics" has fallen into disrepute. When we hear it spoken we think of ward heelers, and purchased votes, and chicanery and the thimble-rigging of elections. We think of politics as an activity that goes on for a few weeks before election day, and which is engaged in by office hunters and bosses seeking to perpetuate their petty powers.

But these things are not politics. They are only the regrettable scum that gathers upon the surface of politics.

Politics is the machinery through which the common man may see to it he is properly governed. Politics is the voice by which he may express his will. Politics is the shield and buckler of free men. It is a weapon for the defense of human liberties and for offense against any encroachment upon human liberties. Without politics this land of ours could not exist, and without which all that mankind has striven and fought and suffered and bled for down the centuries would cease to be.

Politics is good in time of peace: in time of war politics is indispensable.

Since the attack by the Japanese Empire upon Pearl Harbor, which has added a new meaning to the word treachery, there has been widespread talk of unity. But in this country there need be no talk about unity against a common enemy. On that Sunday morning when bombs dropped upon Pearl Harbor this nation was unified. It required no bombastic oratory to bring about that end. We are unified—Democrats, Republicans, New Dealers, Isolationists, Interventionists. We are as one. Any individual or any party who performs or contemplates the performance of any act which will impede our country in its march to victory is a traitor whose name should be written in shame beside the name of Benedict Arnold. We have no such traitors.

But—and I speak to you today as if I were a dispassionate visitor from the planet Mars, come to study the affairs of this nation with unbiased mind—there is a vast and important difference between national unity and political unity.

National unity is unity, solidarity, loyalty to the common state, to the country and to the flag which belong to all of us alike. Political unity is a cat of a different color. It is unity under the emblem of a single political party.

When political unity comes in at the door, human liberties go out of the window. When political unity appears, the free man disappears. When political unity seizes a commonwealth in its clutch, it murders every one of those prized and essential institutions which make life upon this planet worth living. Political unity means that all opposition dies and a one-party system arises—a system of tyranny upon which there is no deterrent and no check and no brake. Were there no such thing in the world today we would be at peace, for it is political unity which has plunged this world into war. It is those states and nations who have succumbed to political unity which have loosened upon this planet the madness that is bringing death to countless millions, which is bringing destruction that may cause the debacle of civilization and make mankind pray that Divine Providence shall decree the end of the world.

Germany has political unity.

Italy has political unity.

Japan has political unity.

So, let every thinking American learn to distinguish between unity under a flag and unity under a symbol printed at the head of a column upon a ballot.

May I quote to you the words of our last War President uttered soon after this nation plunged into the struggle in 1918. He was aware of the danger against which I warn you. With his great mind he said it clearly and stated it emphatically. Woodrow Wilson was the head of a political party; he was elected as its candidate; but, while he demanded national unity he abhorred political unity. His great mind was revolted by the thought of it.

"We do not need less criticism in time of war," he said, "but more. It is to be hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic repression."

I bring to you the words of another War President of the United States. He who said so many things that America must never forget uttered no words more important or searching than these. He spoke them in time of war when he himself was the target for attack. Abraham Lincoln said:

"There is an important sense in which the government is distinct from the administration. One is perpetual; the other temporary and changeable. A man may be loyal to his government and oppose the peculiar principles and methods of the administration."

This is no new thought of mine that the second duty of citizenship is to engage vigorously in politics. It is no new fear, bred of partisanship, when I present to you the dangers of political unity. This thought and this fear were with the founders of this republic. From the beginning they were aware of it. This nation has produced no clearer political vision than the vision of Thomas Jefferson. And I give you these words drafted by his pen, dictated by his love of freedom and by his fear lest loose thinking might someday bring down in ruins what he fought so nobly to erect.

"It would be dangerous delusion," said Thomas Jefferson, "were a confidence in the man of our choice to silence our fears for the safety of our rights. That confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism. Free government is founded upon jealousy and not in confidence. It is jealousy and not confidence which prescribes limited constitutions upon those whom we are obliged to trust with power."

One other voice I quote to you, not that an argument directed to thinking men needs the bolstering of quotations, but to show to you that men of all political parties have thought upon this subject and have spoken upon this subject, and that their thinking and their expressions have been in unanimous agreement with what I am trying in my more feeble way to express to you today.

Albert J. Beveridge has stated the thing directly and succinctly. Speaking in Boston in 1897 when the Spanish

War was standing just over the threshold, he said:

"Partisanship is only a method of patriotism. He who is partisan merely for the sake of the spoils is a buccaneer. He who is a partisan merely for the sake of a party name is a ghost of the past among living events. But he who is a partisan of principle is a prince of citizenship."

The only check upon any administration, whether it be Whig or Tory, Bull Moose or New Deal, Democrat or Republican, is a strong, decent, patriotic, able opposition political party. If there be but one party, unchecked, uncriticized, all-powerful, it will inevitably be driven to extremes by the very possession of unopposed power. If the opposition party, whatever be its name, surrenders and consents to sit in silent inactivity during any emergency then the party in power, being composed of human beings and not of gods, being possessed of human ambitions, being driven by the demands of its members, will use that emergency to entrench itself in power and to perpetuate itself in office. That party in power will not declare for itself a political recess; it will only demand under the guise of patriotism that the other party declare a political recess. The inevitable result of such a recess will be the destruction of the two-party system, the erection of the tyranny of the one-party system, and the disappearance of the republic.

Yet there are those who advocate such political recess and political unity. I am wondering how far they will be willing to carry such a theory and such a project. What does complete political unity imply?

Throughout the nation there will be minor political elections in the spring. In November there will be a major election in which there will be a contest for seats in the Senate and in the House of Representatives. How does the theory of political unity deal with the fact of coming elections?

The idea of a free election is abhorrent to political unity.

There is not a man, woman, or child in America so foolish as to believe that elections will be suspended, delayed, or abolished for the duration of this war. Any man who expresses such a fear is so ridiculous as not to merit a hearing. He does not know what he is talking about. Even the most violent opponent of the present administration does not believe it has contemplated for an instant the suppression of elections. To do so would be to throw this country into a state of rebellion.

There will be elections. But to state that there will be elections and at the same time to urge political unity is to state an utter absurdity. If there is political unity an election is a farce. The very word election implies political activity, partisan political activity. To elect means to choose. You cannot

choose between one thing, or between one candidate. In order to hold an election and to exercise choice there must be two, and the two must be in opposition. After a free election we can and must unite behind the successful candidate. But we cannot have national unity until we have exercised the inalienable right of the citizen to engage in political disunity. The people must be allowed to speak.

Why are we at war? We are at war because we conceive that war is necessary to preserve and to defend our form of government, our republic. It is a form of government that has proved itself to be worthy. It is a form of government—the only form of government—under which its citizens can be happy, prosperous, serene. We are preparing to defend the United States of America as it was conceived by our forefathers, with those political forms ordained and established by our Constitution. We are preparing to defend it from Nazi aggression, from Fascist aggression. We are preparing to defend a republic whose government shall be a government of checks and balances, a government divided into three departments—the executive, the legislative, the judicial. And to repel the onslaughts of governments which consist of the executive alone. We are preparing to defend the rights and the dignity of free men, so that they shall be assured of free speech, freedom of worship, freedom from the tyranny of despotic government. We are preparing to defend the rights of private property and the decent rights of free, private enterprise. We are preparing to defend the right to opportunity. We are preparing to defend the right of every American to live as his father and his grandfather and his great-grandfather lived—in peace of mind and comfort of body. We are preparing to defend the right of every man to carry on his business without improper meddling or coercion or threat from any government abroad or at home.

These are the things that move us to accept cheerfully grinding taxes, bitter sacrifice, the conscription of our sons. For these things we are willing to die.

We can preserve them from foreign attack in the trenches; we can preserve them on the home front only in the ballot box.

The future safety of this republic and of the world hangs in the balance. The scales can be tipped to the side of sanity, of decency, of hope, or regeneration only if America keeps alive the Ark of the Covenant of human freedom, only if the Statue of Liberty steadfastly holds aloft the torch that is the light of the world. They can be kept intact as an inspiration and hope to a world upon the brink of destruction only if every citizen shall realize and carry out his second duty.

The hope of the world is in the ballot boxes of America.



Senator Pat McCarran

MCCARRAN APPEALS FOR OPEN PUBLIC DOMAIN

THE OPEN PUBLIC DOMAIN OF the United States has played a vital part in the welfare of our nation and in the welfare of its people. Other countries have from time immemorial had public lands and have used those lands in various ways. The open public domain or open public common lands, if we choose so to term them, have been by historians noted as existing in all countries, even prior to the birth of the Savior.

The origin of human rights on the open public domain of the older countries of the world seemed to spring from different sources and theories and authorities. Concerning ourselves with what might be termed more recent history, I deem it not out of place to say that the right to use the open public domain as an appurtenant sprang from customs, practices, rules, and mandates applying to or emanating from the Germanic tribes that came from the north of Europe and planted their customs as far into European territory as their invasions of early history extend.

Prior to the Norman Conquest of Great Britain, we find that the Picts and the Scots, and perhaps other early visitors to what we now call the British Isles, introduced certain indelible customs among the peoples of that territory with reference to the use, usability, and appurtenance of the use of the waste or unoccupied lands. The followers of William the Conqueror found the people of Britain already applying customs and practices which pertained in Normandy and in France as to the use of the lands untilled and unoccupied. Blackstone, in his *Commentaries*, and other historians of the law of early England dwell at length upon the incorporeal hereditament known as the right of common pasture; that is, the right to the individual to pas-

ture his commonable animals on the wastes of the manor.

Without dwelling at too great length on this item of history applicable to open public domain, it may be said that the right of the individual to use the open lands of the king or feudal lord was in early English times an appurtenant which the individual held sacred and that could not be divested from him save by his own act. Apropos to the theme of my discussion today, it may be noted that the individual might be divested of the right of commons or the right of common pasturage by failure of use or by failure of a tenant to comply with the prescription of the feudal lord. I make mention of these incidental items because of some things that have arisen in our own country in recent times.

I deem it not out of place to say that no country in the world, save perhaps some sections of South America, has afforded more opportunity to the individual for the utilization of waste or unoccupied lands than has the country in which we live. Many states of the Union have been deprived of the privileges of open public domain so far as the control of such domain belonged to the federal government. Our greatest tracts of open public domain, so-called, came largely from the purchase of the Louisiana Territory, the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, closing the Mexican War, and discovery by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The public lands acquired by the purchase of the Louisiana Territory were, by reason of the period of our history in which that purchase was effected and by reason of the climatic conditions existing over the territory, quickly absorbed and taken up by crop-producing agriculture. It has remained for eleven or more of the western states to enjoy and regulate the use of the open public domain until the present time.

The use of the open public domain has been the vehicle effecting the exploration and settlement of the arid and semi-arid and intermountain West. The federal government has for more than 100 years used the open public domain and the right of commons thereon as an inducement by which it encouraged the hardy and the venturesome of its people to take up abode, to establish homes and rear families in surroundings and under conditions requiring courage and vision. Mining laws initiated by the pioneers of the West, liberal and democratic in their nature, growing out of customs established by the westerners, have caused to be brought forth from the bowels of the earth untold and inestimable wealth, not only in precious metals, but in strategic metals now found indispensable to our national defense. Volumes could be written on this subject, but inasmuch as I am today addressing those who are primarily interested in the stock-raising branch of agriculture, I prefer to confine my remarks to matters pertaining to the open public domain of the United States and its use by those who are giving their life and courage and their fortune to caus-

ing that open public domain to produce for the sustenance of humanity.

I say without fear of contradiction that the great intermountain arid and semi-arid West has depended for settlement and development upon those who, coming into this section, regarded the use of the open public domain surrounding their homestead or settlement as an inalienable right, an appurtenant hereditament in the nature of property which, dealt with as an economic unit, could be enjoyed, defended, given as pledge of security, and disposed of. These elements, regarded as sacred by those pioneers and descendants of pioneers who brought the stock-raising industry into the western country, were acquiesced in, not only by the several states, but by the federal government as well. And so, without direct lineage in law, we find the right of commons, as ancient history records that right, carried into the human activities, customs, and affairs of our own country and our own section.

As the several states were carved out of public territory, attempts were made by legislative bodies to crystallize rights on the open public domain into various forms of statutory enactments. Nearly every state of the West made some legislative effort to give expression to the views of the people as to the rights pertaining to those who graze the open public domain.

These legislative acts of the respective states had primarily two things in view: first, to define the right of the individual in his use of unoccupied open land, recognizing at all times that the land itself belonged to the federal government and that such statutes had no greater effect than the recognition that might be given to such statute by the federal government. Then again, these statutes were enacted with a view to protecting the vegetation of the open public domain from destruction by ruthless and unreasonable overgrazing.

Nomadic herds, owned or controlled by individuals who had no base property whatever and who contributed nothing to the common weal, did more to destroy America's great asset, the vegetation of the open public domain, than any one agency. It was a rare thing when the legitimate homesteader, the permanent settler, the visionary farmer who looked forward to making his life and raising his family on a permanent home in the West, would cause his surrounding territory to be overgrazed. Indeed, he would fight to keep it otherwise, because he knew that his greatest asset for the success of his endeavor was the right which he enjoyed to graze his livestock on the open country. He regarded that right as sacred. He regarded it as something that would sustain him and his dependents and that he, in turn, would hand down to his descendants to carry on. And so it was with a jealous care that he looked upon the open public domain utilized by him in an agricultural pursuit.

Much has been said by well-meaning people on the subject of overgrazing. Some of what has been said is well founded. Much of what has been said has a foundation in theory which nature itself seems to smile upon, rather in derision. An area that bears all the appearance of being ruthlessly overgrazed, an area that has been made the subject of scientific papers on overgrazing and its effect, but, when the heavens open and let down their moisture in abundance, bloom forth from a seedless ground, as it were, thus to make light of all the fine theories and doctrines in which scientists indulge. I would be the last one in the world to speak disparagingly of scientific endeavor to build up the open public domain, but, like all activities of its kind, nature has its own way of doing the same thing better.

The efforts of the respective states to deal with the problem of rights and appurtenances on the public domain extended in many ways. I recall an experience in my first political venture when the people of my county chose me to be a member of the legislature of my state. I had been brought up in a stock-growing community, and I had learned from my very infancy what I believed to be sacred rights of the use of the open public domain for grazing purposes. The first bill that was introduced in the legislature was one that caused a storm of opposition. It provided, among other things, that sheep would not be permitted to graze within three miles of any homestead or possessory claim. In the course of legislative turmoil, some wag on the floor moved to amend the bill by striking the letter "r" from the word "graze," thus to make the bill provide that sheep should not "gaze" within three miles of any possessory homestead.

And so the quirks of legislation, as I choose to term them, found their way into various statutes. To dwell upon these statutes at length would be to burden my audience and indeed to depart from the real theme of my discussion.

The first attempt on the part of the federal government to curtail, limit, or regulate the use of open public domain was the setting up of national forests and the national Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. That service, having control of the national forests and the regulations promulgated thereunder, has been in existence now for more than thirty-six years—specifically, since 1905. It might well be said that the Forest Service under the federal government has been, to a large extent, the laboratory in which the right of the individual to use the open public domain for the grazing of livestock has run the gamut of tests and experiments.

Those of us who, being interested in the stock-raising business in the West, saw the advent of the Forest Service, recall the storm of protest that went up against this method of curtailing individual rights, against this abrogation of individual privileges. It was the first time that the federal government had departed

from the principles of the old common law which, as I have said, recognized the incorporeal hereditament known as the right of commons. The right of the most lowly to use the king's domain. As might have been expected, the administration of federal laws and regulations in many instances fell into the hands of untrained individuals unmindful of the new regime which they were about to impose upon a free people who had for generations enjoyed the freedom of the field and the forest.

In the early periods of the administration of the Forest Service, the term "overgrazing" was in reality overworked. Nevertheless, there were flagrant abuses of the use of the open public domain which the Forest Service set about to and did remedy or eliminate. It was necessary for that service to pass through two decades and more before it gained the acquiescence of the people affected by the service. Until this day, it is not free from what we believe to be justifiable complaint.

From the very inception of the Forest Service until this hour, there has been a continued and continuing tendency, indeed a practice, to reduce animal units grazing on the forests. Most of this reduction is justified by the old hackneyed expression, "overgrazing." Some of this practice has resulted in far-reaching criticism, because, as appears in many instances, the reduction of the animal units is effected by transfer of property to the injury of the vendor of the property and the impairment of the rights of the vendee; and in some instances we have found that, notwithstanding the reduction by reason of transfer of property or transfer of permits, the number of animal units on the given forests continues to be about the same.

I cannot too pronouncedly express my opposition to the prevailing practice and custom in the administration of forest grazing in this country by which reduction in allotments is put into effect on the occasion of transfer of property. If it was set up for the purpose of eliminating overgrazing, it has failed in its purpose; if it was set up as an instrumentality of regulation, it has only resulted in eliminating domestic livestock while in many instances increasing big game which in turn have contributed to overgrazing.

It was not until 1934 that a comprehensive, all-inclusive federal statute was passed by the Congress setting up control and regulation of the open public domain outside the forests already established. This law was and is known as the Taylor Grazing Act, bearing the name of its author, the revered and beloved late congressman from the State of Colorado.

The Taylor Grazing Act had from its very inception an outstanding precedent in administration and regulation emanating from the history and experience of the Forest Service. Many of the trials and much of the criticism that fell upon

the shoulders of the Forest Service were avoided by the Taylor Grazing Service, first, because those in the industry affected by the regulation and supervision had learned either to tolerate or accept the same under the Forest Service, and then, again, the experiences and mistakes of the Forest Service were taken advantage of by the Taylor Grazing Service. It does not go without saying, however, that the latter has not come in for its full share of condemnation and criticism. It isn't out of the woods yet, and in my judgment it will not be freed from public criticism until it has, by co-operation and democratic activity, set up comprehensive economic units established with the assurance that such units will not be torn down or impaired so long as the user of the public domain joins in the spirit of reasonable regulation.

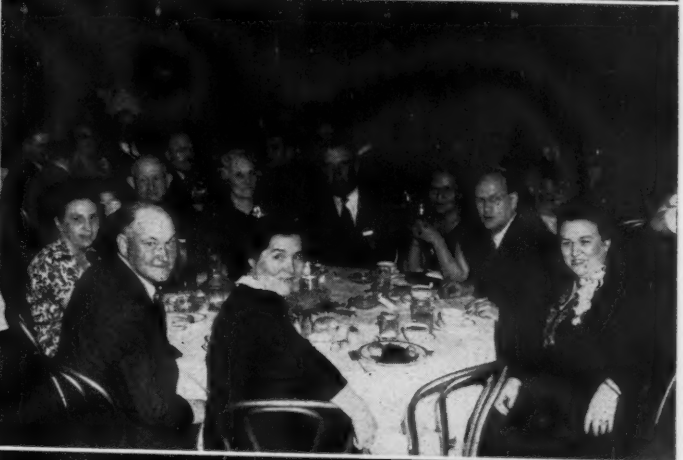
Early in the history of the administration of the forests, the advisability of making the administration more democratic became apparent, and, by custom and regulation, the users of the forests were called in by representation to advise with the administrators representing the federal government. To this day, this system of setting up advisory boards, as it were, in the administration of the Forest Service, is entirely permissive rather than mandatory or having a place in the body of the law itself.

Seeing this situation as it existed in the forest set-up, we introduced in 1939 an amendment to the Taylor Grazing Act which, if it had passed as introduced would have given absolute right of representation to the users of the Taylor grazing lands and would have with greater emphasis assured the holder of rights on the domain administered by the Taylor Grazing Service perpetuity of his property and representation by his choice in a body selected from the several sections of the district with powers to make their views emphatic. As the amendment passed and is now a part of the law, while it is a step in the right direction, it still fails to give to the members of the advisory board the measure of authority which in my judgment they should have.

There is today pending before the Congress of the United States what is known as the Johnson bill, drafted to set up by law advisory boards to minister in the Forest Service. The Johnson bill, so-called, authored by the able senior senator from Colorado, would establish advisory boards in the Forest Service by law rather than by custom or regulation. This bill has been and is being opposed by the Department of Agriculture. The Johnson bill is fostered and supported by the legislative committee of this honorable body. What is more, my investigation leads me to say that the Johnson bill has the widespread support of those who use the forests in the various sections of the West.

In 1940, due to a widespread unrest and criticism of the Taylor Grazing Act, it was my privilege to introduce Resolution S. 241, calling for an investigation

BANQUETERS



THE NEW PRESIDENT



The new president of the American National Live Stock Association, Frank S. Boice, of Sonoita, Arizona, and his wife and mother.

by the Senate of the administration, acquisition, and control by the federal government of public lands. Pursuant to this resolution, it has been my privilege, in company with my colleagues of the Senate, to hold hearings at several points in the public land states. Those of you who have attended those hearings have, I believe, found that they are developing much looking to the aid and assistance of those who administer the laws governing the open public domain and looking to the relief and assistance of those who, under the administration, put to beneficial use the open public domain in its various forms.

We have attempted at our hearings to bring the government of the United States, so far as government existed in administrative bodies, out into the country to the people. We have attempted to encourage the people to speak to those who are administering the law affecting the open public domain and to tell those administrators why and wherein injustices have been brought about, inequality has grown up, and how greater good could come to a greater number by a different mode or method of administration. The committee of the Senate has endeavored to popularize the laws, rules, and regulations affecting the use of the open public domain, to bring out into the light legitimate complaints evincing an erroneous policy or plan, and to aid both the administrators of the law and the users of the domain, that the best might come out of the whole.

Our committee has uncovered, as it were, some conditions which should be eliminated by the heads of departments themselves under the authority with which they are now and presently vested and others which should be eliminated or remedied by legislative enactment. The Senate committee found a condition in the State of Wyoming connected with what is known as the Padlock Ranch which evinced a practice and procedure by the Bureau of Indian Affairs unworthy, undemocratic, unmoral. A

vast acreage of open public domain formerly connected with an Indian reservation was laid open to white settlers. By proclamation, publication, and invitation, white settlers were invited and encouraged to come in and take up tracts of these lands. They were promised by word and act that, in connection with the homes which they would establish, they would have commensurate rights on the surrounding open lands for the grazing of livestock. The section in question is best suited for the raising of livestock. In fact, the livestock business is about the only business that can be successfully carried on in this section. Many of these settlers gave their all in money and time and diligence to the improving of their homesteads and the breeding of their cattle. They came by the invitation of a governmental agency, made their homes, married, reared their families, gave in marriage, and buried their dead in surroundings where they believed they were protected by the word of a governmental department.

Following the acquisition by the Indian Bureau of the Padlock Ranch, notices were sent out to the white settlers terminating their rights to graze on the open country after a given date. By reason of these notices and the effect given them, the white settlers were compelled in many instances to throw their livestock on the market and take what they could get for them.

Following the order canceling their rights on the open domain, appraisers and optioners visited the homes of these industrious country people, told them what the Indian Bureau would pay for the land, in some instances gave them but a few days in which to execute the option, and in some instances told them they could take the amount offered, or else. An example is that of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Countryman, and the following is taken from Mrs. Countryman's statement before the Senate committee:

"... we were never told the appraisal until April 19, which was on Satur-

day, late in the afternoon, when Mr. Flinn and Mr. Pearson came to our place, and they wanted us to come to the office on Monday and tell them our decision, whether we would accept this offer or not . . . and so Monday, when we went down, we decided we'd let the upper place go and keep our lower place.

"They said they'd been mistaken; that we'd have to sell all or none."

Our conception of democracy, our ideas of the American way of living, our idea of common decency and honesty, cause us to denounce this method of dealing with citizens.

The public domain of the United States, which is now largely within eleven western states, is being rapidly reduced so far as its potentiality for stock production is concerned by a far-flung program entailing federal acts setting up parks, and executive orders withdrawing lands and establishing monuments and recreational areas. If the eleven western states are to remain sovereign states, if they are to maintain independent sovereign governments and an economy whereby taxable property or lands from which taxable property and wealth can be produced, then the taking of these properties from the tax roles of the state without commensurate return to the state in lieu of taxes lost should not be countenanced except by and with the consent of the state actually affected.

Those who have been interested in the history of the open public domain of the United States and the important part that it has played in the past life of the nation may well be apprehensive by reason of what appears to be a present tendency toward the curtailment of the beneficial use of that vast domain. I view with alarm the promulgation of a policy which appears prevalent at the moment toward the drastic curtailment of grazing on the vast areas of the West. I would arouse my audience and the American public to this policy that would withdraw these areas from beneficial use and set them up where their greatest value will be entirely lost.

Much of this activity of elimination has grown out of a misapprehension or misunderstanding. Some of it has grown out of propaganda, unworthy, and in my judgment, not conducive to American welfare. We have the prevailing expression that the American stock raiser has in the past made himself fat and wealthy at the government expense by the use of the open public domain.

Mr. President, the federal government has lost nothing but has gained much by its acquiescence in the use of its open lands. It gained taxable property made out of a raw West. It gained in the production and output of a livestock crop, increasing as the years rolled until in 1940 it had attained a value of nearly \$500,000,000. Nothing less than the application of a liberal democratic policy rewarding the courageous and the industrious produced this result.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

The livestock culturist of the West has jealously guarded the open public domain against infestation of destructive diseases. States and communities have joined the livestock culturist in the setting up of sanitary regulations and quarantine laws, because it was only some twenty years ago that the introduction of hoof-and-mouth disease into the United States brought terrific loss and required a long period of zeal and diligence for its eradication. We of the West stand ever as guardsmen against the repetition of such a condition.

I would, however, sound a word of warning that infested countries are ever diligent in their effort to tear down our sanitary barriers. It would require only the reading of the report made by the president of this association and his conferees, following their visit to South America, to convince us, if we have the least doubt, that certain countries where hoof-and-mouth disease now prevails and is rampant, are seeking by every strategical means to open the doorway so that when this emergency is over the United States may be a market for livestock and livestock products coming from infested areas. Mr. President, in this as in other things eternal vigilance is the price that we must pay for the protection of a great national industry.

I have dwelt in a limited way upon the two great federal services that control and regulate, by law and rule, vast areas of open public domain. I would enlist the attention of my audience to what appears to me, as chairman of the special committee of the Senate investigating the administration of open public domain, as a definite plan or policy now existent, in one or both of these administrations, to utilize the open public domain of the United States as a means of revenue for the government, to impose a new burden on those who produce wealth by their personal application and energy from the use of the open lands of the country.

Mr. President, neither the Forest Service nor the Taylor Grazing Act was ever intended by the Congress of the United States to yield revenue to the federal government. I dwell upon the language appearing as the sole and exclusive reason for the enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act:

"To stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes."

The investigation of the special committee of the Senate discloses that a study is being made looking to an increase or enlargement of fees charged for the use of Taylor grazing lands. I am advised from a source that I deem reliable that this study made by the Taylor Grazing Administration has been submitted to the Interior Department for future action.

There are many who point to the prices now being received for livestock coming off the ranges of the country but I hear no voice that makes mention of the broken hearts and shattered homes that came about as a result of foreclosed mortgages. I hear no mention made of the period from 1930 until 1939 when the federal government was compelled to take over livestock loans and advance money to sustain the grazing industry. I hear no mention made of legislation enacted to save the agriculturist during those dark and eventful years when it was necessary to set up the Frazier-Lemke Act, that the ranchman might have a breathing spell while he and his dependents worked out their problems to carry on the only industry that they knew and understood.

Mr. President, an increase of charges to be made for animal units on the open public domain at this time, or at any time now visionable, would only add another tax, another burden to be borne on the shoulders of those who, while they toil, also dream, and whose dreams envision and allure to a golden future that but seldom comes.

Apropos to the thought that, in my humble way, I am trying to express, my attention is often arrested by the prevalent expression that we find among us: "The little fellow." "The big outfit." Mr. President, the "big outfit" of today in the stock-grazing business, utilizing the open public domain, is the outfit that can borrow and borrow to carry on. The "big outfit," as that term has been used in the past, has either disappeared or is rapidly disappearing. The "little fellow," in the parlance of the range, must be protected because the "big outfits" are rapidly becoming "little fellows."

To increase the charges for the use of the open public domain for grazing purposes will be a blow at an American industry that is a component and in-

(Continued on page 30)



President Louie P. Horrell of the Arizona association.

ASSOCIATION NOTES

\$500 FROM SAN-PIMA

Five hundred dollars of the proceeds from a raffle of a Chevrolet truck staged by the San-Pima Cattle Growers' Association was turned over by Joe King, of Tucson, Arizona, president of the organization, to the American National Live Stock Association, at the recent national convention in Salt Lake City. Winner of the truck was Ralph Cowan, of McNeal, Arizona, who gave the San-Pima association a check for \$300 and reimbursed the organization for money spent for insurance and other costs. The San-Pima association and Arizona cattlemen who generously bought truck tickets are extended thanks by the American National.

MONTANA COUNTY GROUPS MEET

Walter Donahoe was re-elected president of the Meagher County (Montana) Livestock Association at its regular annual meeting on December 6. Carl Rostad was elected vice-president, and Walter E. Buckingham, secretary-treasurer. Speakers at the meeting were Dr. Welch, of Montana State College; E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association; and Fred Kennedy, of the Forest Service. The association has 137 members. . . . Seventy-five stockmen from Stillwater and Carbon counties in Montana attended a meeting at Absarokee, Montana, on December 12 of the Beartooth Stock Association to hear short talks by Paul Etchepare, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers' Association; Walter C. Derrick, supervisor of the Custer National Forest; E. G. Rickman; B. M. Harris, of Columbus; Ed Ikerman, of Nye, and E. A. Phillips, secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association. Officers of the organization are Alex Ross, president; Ralph Selkirk, vice-president; Ingwald Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

ARIZONA CATTLE GROWERS ISSUE CONVENTION CALL

The thirty-eighth annual convention of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association will be held February 10-11 at Prescott, Arizona. In a call for the convention, President Louie P. Horrell said:

"The past year has seen us change from a country at peace to one at war. With this change we find many important problems confronting our industry, and I earnestly urge that Arizona cattlemen attend this convention and assist in the formation of policies which will guide our association during the coming year. Such debatable questions as marketing quotas, production and allocation of defense materials, state land code changes, the cattleman's part in our war effort, deferment under the Selective Service Act, and many others of importance to you as individuals and to our association will be discussed on the program. We

shall have a report from the officers of the American National Live Stock Association who have recently returned from important conferences in Washington. They will give us the trends of the government and the effect those trends will have on the cattle industry during this critical national emergency."

NEW MEXICO EXECUTIVE BOARD PASSES RESOLUTIONS

The executive board of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association meeting at Roswell, New Mexico, on December 17, passed resolutions (1) offering co-operation in Governor Mills' plan "for the use of New Mexico's highways so that livestock may be moved without interfering with military movement;" (2) recommending that further appropriation for appreciated AAA aid cease until after close of war; (3) endorsing price ceiling on agricultural products "that would provide a price above cost of production and provide for a reasonable advance in wages and price of the commodities;" (4) thanking Secretary of Agriculture Wickard for services to the West "and particularly New Mexico, at the United States Livestock Sanitary Association's board meeting in Chicago December 3-5, 1941, by having Dr. Mohler and Dr. Miller there to explain various resolutions offered that were unfair and detrimental to the livestock industry of the West;" (5) extending sympathy in the death of Oliver M. Lee, of Alamogordo, New Mexico.

HIGHLAND HEREFORD BREEDERS MEET

Discussed at a meeting of the Highland Hereford Breeders' Association at Marfa, Texas, on January 17, was the question of admitting sheep and goat raisers to membership in the association. Decision was to include them and "if ways can be worked out whereby the association can do effective work for both sheep- and cattlemen, five additional directors will be chosen from the sheepmen." A Highland Hereford Rough Riders defense group was formed, composed of ranchmen equipped with horses, saddles, and rifles and trucks and trailers to transport them to any point necessary. T. E. Smith was elected president of the Highland Hereford Breeders' Association and Hays Mitchell, vice-president. A resolution adopted asked that the federal government consider the advantages of the Highland section in its guayule production program.

FARMER CO-OPERATIVES

Among resolutions adopted by the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, meeting recently in Atlanta, Georgia, was one on price fixing, approving such regulation for the war emergency period, provided action taken under it affecting agricultural commodities be only with approval of the secretary of agriculture.

COLORADO STOCK GROWERS IN MIDWINTER MEETING

AMONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED at the mid-winter meeting of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association in Denver on January 12 was one that endorsed the Senate version of the price-fixing bill setting out December 15 price as the base and urging that authority to fix price ceilings be given to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

A proposed Bang's disease regulation for the state was approved, and the group also called for a 25 to 40 per cent reduction in deer and elk herds and restoration of cattle and sheep permits to original numbers.

The Bang's disease regulation provided that cattle under two years of age may be accepted in Colorado if accompanied by an official certificate showing that they have been vaccinated between the ages of four and eight months with abortion vaccine, strain 19, by an approved veterinarian, with the proviso that the state of origin have a regulation accepting similarly vaccinated cattle from Colorado. However, the regulation excepts "range or semi-range female cattle of the beef type and cattle for immediate slaughter or cattle from a Bang's disease free herd."

Secretary B. F. Davis reported to the 100 stockmen present on the successful efforts of the association in stopping the drive for collection of higher fees on truck licenses and a sales tax on bulls and other livestock.

Other resolutions adopted commended calfhood vaccination and uncontrolled sale of biologics; called for economy in non-essential government expenditures and asked for the abolishment of the WPA, SCS, NYA, and CCC.

The association opposed abandonment of any railroads or branch lines where such action would deprive livestock producing areas of adequate transportation facilities.

The cattlemen endorsed the program of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners, particularly approving the raising of brand fees from 3 to 5 cents a head.

Informal talks were made by Howard Linger, member of the State Board of Stock Inspection Commissioners and former president of the Colorado association; Will Miller, secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Association; Dr. R. M. Gow, state sanitary commissioner; and Lawrence F. Mollin, of the American National Live Stock Association.

WEEDY RANGES BETTER THAN PURE GRASS PASTURE

WEEDES ARE AN IMPORTANT PART of the ration of beef cattle, according to Dr. David F. Costello, of the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Colorado State College. Cattle allowed to graze on a combination of native shortgrass range and

a range of weeds and secondary grasses may be expected to show twenty to fifty pounds' greater seasonal gain than similar animals on pure blue grama-buffalo grass pastures, Costello said.

"Grazing experiments on a series of twelve pastures of 320 acres each near Nunn, in northeastern Colorado, have shown consistent differences of thirty-five to sixty pounds of seasonal gains in yearling Herefords," he asserted. "These differences appear to be related to the composition of the forage as determined by the percentage of certain grasses, weeds, and shrubs in the pasture."

"On areas supporting nearly pure stands of shortgrasses the cattle consistently search for and graze supposedly less desirable species such as snake-weed and even rabbitbrush."

"The weeds of greatest abundance and which are grazed during the first part of the season are Russian thistle, globe mallow, tansy aster, lambsquarter, and peppergrass. The principal secondary grasses are bluestem wheatgrass, red three-awn, and desert saltgrass. The only outstanding shrub so far as utilization by cattle is concerned is four-wing saltbush."

"The rancher should keep in mind that two kinds of weed populations may appear in his pastures: The population composed largely of perennial weeds which remain year after year and fluctuate in luxuriance with variations in rainfall, and the population consisting principally of annual species which dominate in wet years and nearly disappear in dry years. The latter generally are indicators of overgrazing, while the former are normal components of the vegetation and indicate conservative use and desirable range condition."

THE CALENDAR

FEBRUARY

- 6-15—Houston Fat Stock Show and Livestock Exposition, Houston, Tex.
- 10-11—Arizona Cattle Growers' Ass'n Convention, Prescott, Ariz.
- 15-22—Tucson Livestock Show, Tucson, Ariz.

MARCH

- 3-5—Kansas Live Stock Ass'n Convention, Wichita.
- 5-7—Annual Convention New Mexico Cattle Growers' Ass'n, Albuquerque.
- 10-12—Annual Convention Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Assn., El Paso.

MAY

- 8-9—Idaho State Cattle Ass'n Convention, Boise.
- 25-27—North Dakota Stockmen's Ass'n, Fargo.

JUNE

- 4-6—Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Ass'n Convention, Steamboat Springs.
- 8-10—South Dakota Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Belle Fourche.
- 11-13—Nebraska Stock Growers' Ass'n Convention, Lexington.

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ASSOCIATION RESOLUTIONS

THE FORMAL RESOLUTIONS OF an association tell us better than anything else what has taken place at a convention. The minute the gavel strikes, minds begin their work on resolutions, committees start sifting them. They emerge finally just as the last session is closing. They are then in the form that shows a cross-section of the association's mind. They are the stockmen's reasoned declarations.

But at the convention in Salt Lake City, there was one matter that needed no deliberation. It came forth spontaneously. It was expressed before any other resolution could take form. It was a pledge of unity. Ahead of any of the speeches, ahead of any of the reports, the American National Live Stock Association gave the stockmen's pledge to the President of the United States "to assure a beef supply for the nation and willingly make the necessary sacrifices to assure victory in order that we may preserve liberty and freedom in and for our nation."

In their resolutions, the stockmen asked that price-fixing authority in livestock and livestock products be lodged with the secretary of agriculture or that "if this authority be delegated to the Office of Price Administration, it be with the provision that price ceilings may not be fixed without the approval of the secretary of agriculture."

With the nation at war and its resources taxed to the limit, payments to livestock producers under the AAA program should be terminated and all unnecessary expenditures of federal funds stopped, said the stockmen. They asked for the abolishment of WPA, SCS, NYA, CCC, and "extraordinary expenditures in

connection with Indian reservations and affairs." Relief rolls, they said, should be checked by someone other than local politicians so that names of able-bodied men may be removed from such rolls.

The stockmen insisted on "no modification whatsoever" of the ban against importation of livestock or dressed meats from countries having foot-and-mouth disease and urged the Secretary of Agriculture not to modify the embargo applying to shipments from Tierra del Fuego. The resolution explained that now more than ever it is essential that health of livestock be safeguarded.

Special consideration should be given by the selective service officials to deferment of key men working on ranches, the delegates urged.

They asked that the Department of Agriculture give frequent time intervals on its "Farm and Home Hour" to government beef grading and that the National Live Stock and Meat Board advertise government beef grades on the printed matter it sends out.

A resolution on H. R. 5336, which proposes fundamental changes in the land bank system, endorsed "those provisions of the bill which limit but do not entirely remove the financial liabilities of the national farm loan associations, and certain suggested amendments to the bill which increase borrower control by increasing farmer representation in the district boards of directors and by limiting the authority of the governor to approve the salaries of officers of district units," but opposed "those provisions of the bill which decrease borrower investment in the land bank system and those which provide for the scale-down of debt."

Calfhood vaccination in Bang's disease and uncontrolled sale of biologics were commended.

The cattlemen asked that the Agricultural Adjustment Act be amended to allow the growing of wheat free of penalty for finishing livestock "so that we may be able to comply with the request of Secretary Wickard for additional tonnage of meat."

They recommended that withdrawal for reclamation of lands in Truckee and Carson River drainages in California, Nevada, and other states "that have not been and may never be used for reclamation purposes" be recalled and then administration be turned over to an agency administering grazing lands.

The stockmen also requested the transfer to the Department of the Interior of large areas of submarginal lands in the West suitable only for grazing that are now being administered by several agencies.

Enactment of legislation embodying the principles of Senate Bill 1030 which would give legal status to advisory boards on the forests and provide stability of use through the elimination of distribution was endorsed.

Commending the Grazing Service for a "fair and sincere effort" in its study to establish a "reasonable fee," the

stockmen recommended against the application of any findings in range appraisals as to a reasonable fee until the present emergency is over.

The delegates reiterated opposition to the acquisition by the federal government of privately owned lands except for military purposes.

They asked the Forest Service to modify its policy so as to permit brush burning in all areas other than timber lands.

They opposed a chain-store tax "for the reason that it is un-American, it is contrary to the principles of national unity, and it tends to diminish or hamper the distribution of agricultural products."

They urged the OPM to give greater consideration to the needs of ranchers for ranch trucks and tires and machinery to raise and harvest crops and for equipment such as windmill and pump repairs.

Resolutions dealing with transportation asked that rates be established on the basis of full cost of performing the service plus a reasonable profit "in order to prevent restoration of monopoly in transportation and secure co-ordination of transportation service." The delegates endorsed the principles of Senate Bill 2015 and House Bill 5949 giving the ICC authority to regulate sizes and weights of motor vehicles where state limitations impeded the flow of interstate commerce.

The purchasing departments of the army and navy were urged to buy meat from packing plants maintaining state meat inspection if recommended by the BAI.

Passage of the Kleberg bill, H.R. 5204, providing for registration of brand inspection at posted stockyards was favored.

One of the resolutions urged state associations to take an active interest in the recognition of junior stockmen and the formation of junior stockmen organizations.

FOR DEFENSE



**BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS**

ON SALE AT YOUR POST OFFICE OR BANK

WASHINGTON

PRICE-FIXING MEASURE

By F. E. MOLLIN

AFTER WEEKS OF HEARINGS BEFORE committees of both houses of Congress, much debate, charges and counter charges, statements on the one hand that the powers wanted by the administration were necessary to prevent inflation and, on the other, that farmers could not maintain production on the sharply expanded basis urged by Secretary Wickard unless given adequate safeguards against too drastic price fixing, the fight now seems to be entering the final stages.

On January 22 Senate and House conferees reached a compromise agreement. It is expected that the conference report will be taken up in the House today (January 26). While doubtless efforts will be made on both sides of the House (administration and farm bloc) to send the bill back with instructions for definite amendments, the chances at this writing seem pretty good that the conference report will be adopted. If it is adopted by the House, then it is almost a foregone conclusion that the Senate later in the week will concur in this action. Then the bill would require only the President's signature to make it law; and, while it does not go to the lengths desired by the administration, particularly with reference to control over farm prices, it is nevertheless a drastic grant of power.

Probably no single individual in the history of the United States, except President Roosevelt himself, has ever had such broad powers as is given to the administrator in the conference draft of the bill.

Of major interest to livestock producers and farmers are the following provisions:

1. That the bill forbids the establishment of any maximum farm commodity price below 110 per cent of the parity price, or below the actual price of October 1, 1941, or below the actual price of December 15, 1941, or below the average market price in the years 1919 to 1929.

2. The so-called Bankhead amendment giving Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard power to veto any maximum farm price proposed by Price Administrator Henderson.

The latter proviso was insisted upon by the Senate farm bloc in order to insure that price fixing did not interfere with the secretary's production program.

Leader of the fight in the Senate for adequate price safeguards was Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming. He was ably assisted by Senator McCarran, of Nevada, Senator Johnson, of Colorado, Senator Butler, of Nebraska, Senator Thomas, of Idaho, and many others, while Senator Bankhead rallied a bloc of southern senators behind his amendment. In the

House, Congressman Coffee, of Nebraska, Congressman Andresen, of Minnesota, and many others teamed up to fight for the farmer and livestock producer. In fact, seldom has there been an issue in recent years on which almost all western members of Congress worked together to such good advantage.

The O'Mahoney amendment carried the provision for adding the December 15 price and restoring the 1919 to 1929 average. It also carried a new parity formula, which was lost in conference; but the fight made for the entire amendment was no doubt largely responsible for the material, compromise gains made.

The following shows beef-cattle prices for the three different periods specified in the bill and also gives the beef-cattle price of December, 1941, on the base of 110 per cent of parity provided for in the bill (prices shown are for all grades of beef cattle, farm basis):

October 1, 1941.....	\$9.27
(This is approximate. As official figures are based on the 15th of the month the above price is the average of September 15 and October 15.)	
December 15, 1941.....	9.38
1919-1929 average price.....	7.18
110 per cent of parity (as of December, 1941).....	8.25

WASHINGTON NOTES

TARIFF SUSPENSION

To do away with tariffs as proposed under agreements negotiated at the conference at Rio de Janeiro which would suspend for the duration of the war all legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations, will require congressional action. The same is true in the agreement signed with Canada recently. Fifty per cent is the limit of tariff reduction under present law. Announced purpose of the agreements is to sweep away any hindrance to full mobilization of production resources for the war. Stockmen are particularly concerned over possible effects of the action on the sanitary barriers.

SANITARY BARRIERS

Renewed pressure for ratification of the Argentine sanitary convention is possible in the event of a favorable report by Dr. S. O. Fladness, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, now in Tierra del Fuego investigating the foot-and-mouth disease situation there, according to F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. "However," Mr. Mollin adds, "the very fact that the administration has taken such steps as would legalize the opening of Tierra del Fuego, if approved by the

Secretary of Agriculture, lends some hope that no extralegal action is contemplated relative to the embargo applying to the mainland (Argentina and Chile)."

MISCELLANEOUS

The President signed legislation placing the nation on daylight saving time, effective at 2 A. M. February 9. . . . About 9,000,000 men will be affected in the registering of those aged twenty to forty-four, inclusive, on February 16, who are not already on selective service rolls. Estimates are that out of the class, which is subject to combat duty, 1,300,000 men would be made immediately available under the registration. . . . Senate has passed S. 2152 which authorizes the secretary of agriculture to plant 75,000 acres of guayule rubber plants in the Western Hemisphere.

LEATHER AND WOOL CEILINGS

Hide and skin imports are now in the class of the products the importation of which is controlled by government agencies. . . . Maximum prices for leather have been set. Leather of all types must not be sold above the highest price that prevailed during the period between November 6 and December 6. . . . The OPA has placed ceilings on wool, wool tops, and wool yarn at prices prevailing between October 1 and December 6.

DOMESTIC CANNED BEEF BEING BOUGHT

Domestic canned beef is being bought for the army and navy to the "fullest extent possible," according to reports from Washington. Straight corned beef is being procured from South America but only in limited quantities and below the 20,000,000 pounds suggested for the fiscal year. The reason given is that the country does not want to interfere with British meat purchases in South America.

WHEAT FOR LIVESTOCK

The Department of Agriculture has announced a plan for the offering of approximately 100,000,000 bushels of wheat by Commodity Credit Corporation for feed to aid producers of livestock, dairy, and poultry products in attaining the goals established under the production program of the department. Also, the disposal of substantial quantities of wheat will aid in making additional storage space available for the 1942 grain crops.

BUDGET

President Roosevelt in his annual budget message told Congress he had fixed the total spending for the fiscal year at \$59,027,992,300—\$52,786,186,000 for war; \$6,141,806,300 for non-war spending. Total tax collections were set at \$27,000,000,000. Deficit would be \$35,500,000,000.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

PUREBRED IMPORTATIONS

NO IMMEDIATE CEILING ON LIVESTOCK

MACHINERY AND REPAIRS

WHY THE BRAZEN EFFRONTERY
OF THEM — DULLING THEIR
SHADE DOWN RIGHT
IN MY FACE! " #40

By J. H. RUSSELL

One of the most frequent causes of dispute was based on an act of Congress, which, after California was admitted to the Union, required all owners of Spanish grants to have their titles validated by the United States Government. This many of them did not do. When given a second opportunity, as many still did not comply the lands were thrown open to the public for settlement. The Californians resented this, as they thought of the land as still theirs. It was given to them or their ancestors by the kings of Spain and the grace of God, and who were the Gringos, to come in and upset all established customs? Be that as it may, the settlers came in and took claims, thus causing private wars between them and the Californians. There are of course many stories of Americans who, with enough influence or money, acquired illegal title to old grants and made it stick. There are stories, too, of others who tried to but failed. One hundred and sixty acres was the amount each individual was entitled to under the Homestead Act.

Squatters Intimidated

My father came to California in the seventies, and during his first ten years here lived in several southern California

This reminded me of Thomas Gormley and how he got his sheep by trying something else. I remember Gormley as a peaceful enough sort of fellow with enough money to live on without working. I always thought he looked like a grizzly bear walking upright; others, however, said he was a fine figure of a man. At any rate, he was a powerful looking person. He was taciturn and very absent-minded and would go for hours without saying anything. He also would break off in the middle of a conversation, resuming in a half hour or so, as if no time had intervened. As small boys, it was our delight to go with him to a crowded restaurant in the city and watch him bring his fist down on the table with a loud exclamation of, "Aunt Ellen! Santa Maria!" He would assume his composure so quickly that if you had not actually seen him do it, you would not guess he was the guilty party. Of course in later years, as we grew older and were self-conscious, this was a source of acute embarrassment rather than amusement.

Carried No Gun

There was one squatter who had a cienega on which there was feed, but it

happened that the former owner of the land also claimed it. Moreover, he threatened to corral all sheep that were pastured there and kill any man who tried to let them out. Inasmuch as he had a reputation as a killer, actually having killed a man or two, he was getting co-operation from the sheepmen. At least none had bought this feed. One day Gormley came along and bought the feed, instructing his herder to graze it. True to his first promise, the killer corraled the sheep. There were plenty of men to take the word to Gormley, who immediately started for the corral.

Knowing he was unarmed, someone offered him a gun. He did not reply, but kept on his way. The man who had corraled the sheep was stationed on horseback and with a rifle in front of the bars. Upon seeing Gormley approach, he said, "You come in the corral, Senor, and I keel you." Gormley did not look up or reply, but walked past him, opened the bars, and entered the corral. He looked only straight ahead as he drove his sheep out, down the road, and on to the cienega. Thomas Gormley had his sheep and his feed, while the reputation of one man as a killer and bad man was gone forever, for he never started to tell of his exploits again without smiles of amusement and derision even from his own countrymen.

Anything to Get Title

One method of trying to acquire land titles was by buying rights from heirs of old grants even though the title had been lost to the United States. In one case an old grant had been partly divided among some of the heirs before California became a state. Some of these titles were validated and some were not. Thus, later, part of this grant was thrown open to public entry and the settlers came in. There was some friction between them and the former owners, but this did not become acute until a man known as the Basco appeared upon the scene. He was a man of means and offered the original owners of the grant money for the land they owned, as well as for whatever rights they still fancied they owned. They accepted the offer.

This Basco was a unique character. Strong as a bull physically, he was filled with a determination to clear out the squatters. The methods were of no consequence as long as they brought results. There were reports of people who disappeared and never reappeared. Of those who disappeared, some did show up again—and with no desire for any more land in or near there.

The Basco seemed to be winning the day until a young California Spaniard who had worked for my father took 160 acres of land not far from the Basco's home. This man had energy and courage and in a short time the disorganized and scared settlers were showing signs of leadership and organized resistance. Such things did not fit in with the Basco's scheme, so he attempted to have the leadership of the young Californian

smashed and also to ruin him individually by having him accused of cattle stealing. This was serious. Cattle stealing was even then not taken so lightly as now. It was not considered then, as one of our California judges remarked of a recent cattle theft case, "a boyish prank."

A Legal Test

The Californian came to my father and told him of his predicament, saying the least he expected was imprisonment, as the Basco had been known to pay witnesses in other cases to perjure themselves in order that he might achieve his ends legally. At the time, the Basco had an Indian woman in his household who was reputed to be the daughter of an Indian chief. At times he said she was his wife, while at other times he denied it. My father persuaded the Californian to hire a lawyer. Accordingly, one was retained in what was about the first attempt to settle a case legally. The Indian woman was called as a witness and testified that she had seen the cattle stolen at a point some distance from where she was. It was easy to show that this was impossible, as the calendar proved that at the hour she said she saw him it was pitch dark. Of course the defendant was acquitted.

My father incurred the enmity of the Basco and was engaged in several law suits with him in later years. In one of these suits the Basco testified that the Indian was his legal wife, so that she could not be brought as a witness against him. This statement was to have important bearing on the disposition of his estate after his death, for his will bequeathed his estate almost in its entirety to his relatives in a foreign country, leaving a relatively small amount to the Indian woman, saying he never had married her.

One of California's bright young lawyers, however, who afterwards was to become quite famous, brought suit in her behalf to break the will and allow her a widow's share. My father was subpoenaed and was able to testify that he had heard the Basco say, under oath, that the Indian was his legal wife. The will was broken and the widow received her share, from which she soon was parted, being bilked out of it by confidence men and swindlers.

Our ranch and the Basco's had a common line through which a small creek wound first on one side and then on the other. One day he took a crew of men and changed the course of the creek so all of the water flowed on his side of the line. After trying in vain to have the flow changed to its original course, my father sued. The Basco had several witnesses who seemed to remember with amazing accuracy just where the stream always had run and, ever since they could remember, it had been on the Basco's side of the line. However, just prior to the changing of the water course, the Basco had hired one of Los Angeles County's early surveyors to make a map of his ranch.

Witnesses Silently Steal Away

During the trial, court was adjourned and all hands were taken to the actual scene of action. A dispute arose between the surveyor and the opposing lawyer. Without wasting many words, the surveyor, who might in these days be known as a rugged individualist, socked the lawyer and knocked him out. He then turned to my father and my uncle and said, "Are you armed?" Then, much to their astonishment and embarrassment, he handed them each a six-shooter. After this, he produced the maps which showed conclusively that the course of the stream had been changed recently. In the meantime, the Basco's witnesses, with no word of explanation and very silently, disappeared. Inasmuch as it had been rumored that each one had received \$100 for his testimony, they undoubtedly had their own reasons for leaving. The case, of course, was decided then and there in favor of my father.

One Mike had a saloon down in that part of the country. In those days, you moved by horsepower and the horses had to be watered. These watering places were not too close together and, generally, at ones used by the public, was a saloon. One that I remember had a sign which read, "Water your horses, but don't forget yourself." Sometimes when the driver remembered himself too well, the horses were forgotten. One day, my brother, then quite a small boy, stopped to water his horse at Mike's Saloon. Then he went in to buy a soda water. Instead of seeing Mike behind the counter in his dirty apron, he gazed into his staring eyes, a bullet hole between them. Needless to say, he left hurriedly and told the first man he saw about it.

For a time the city papers were full of the murder, but very little, if anything, was ever done about it, although everyone seemed to know who the murderer was. Some years later it was spoken of as a definite fact that a Spanish boy, sixteen years old at the time of the murder, had been paid \$10 by one of Mike's enemies to kill him. This he did by shooting at him through a window as Mike sat reading by a kerosene lamp.

A Gun Fighter

Among the rather distinguished, or perhaps notorious gentlemen of the day, was one we shall know as Fighting Martinez. He, a descendant of one of the old California families, was pretty well known throughout southern California because of newspaper publicity he received from his various escapades. He was well named, for he seemed thoroughly to enjoy a fight. Apparently without fear, he was strictly a gun fighter and never side-stepped a fight. Had he lived in the time of Richard the Lion Hearted, he might have been honored either as a crusader or as an avenger, for many of his fights meant to him the regaining of the rights taken

away from his people or avenging of the wrongs inflicted on them by the hated Gringos. Sometimes, however, he got into mix-ups with individuals of his own race.

A young Canadian came to the vicinity and located on a government claim. One day while he was working in the field, a wild-eyed countryman of Martinez, came rushing up the road, saying that Martinez was after him with a gun. Sure enough, there he came, flourishing a big pistol. The Canadian started to leave, but Martinez' countryman grabbed him and turned him around between Martinez and himself. Martinez lost no time getting into action, blazing away at his enemy's legs. The Canadian, trying to get away, and yelling, "Don't shoot me," was doing some lively hopping. Martinez, still shooting, was saying, "If you don't want to get shot, get out of the way." Finally he shot a bullet into his foe's leg and left. The next day, for a song, the Canadian sold his rights to the best claim in the section, and left.

Finally Rounded Up

One morning the constable was notified to round up Fighting Martinez, as he had tried to kill a Basque sheep herder and had been considerably bashed up himself in the process. In a dispute over some feed he had shot up this Basque rather severely. In fact, he had left him for dead. But, as the Basque was tough, he caught up with Martinez later and, with a fence post for a weapon, had just about demolished him and now was demanding his arrest. The constable rounded up a posse and started after him. Either through fear or nervousness, rather than self-defense, one member of the posse started to shoot a little prematurely. When the constable finally stopped him, Martinez had a bullet through his scalp, another through his hip and out his knee, and a third in his side. Apparently, this last one hadn't come out. The posse covered the floor of a lumber wagon with hay, spread a blanket over it, and laid Martinez on the blanket. It was many miles on a rough road to the lockup, but Martinez uttered no word of complaint, nor did he groan. At a midway house the constable asked if he would like to have something to eat, to which he replied that he could not eat anything, but that, if it would not run out of the hole in his belly, he would like a cup of coffee.

At the police hospital it was found that the bullet in his side had not perforated his stomach but had struck and passed entirely around it and lodged in the skin on the other side. He received a year's jail sentence, which I think was the only legal punishment ever meted out to him for all his escapades.

Resourceful Constable

Some men in these turbulent communities were not without resourcefulness in means of making a livelihood without work in those days, even as they are now. Into one town there drifted a man

reputed to be a black sheep from a prominent eastern family. He soon became known as a drunk, sneaking and cowardly. However, he got himself elected constable. Immediately thereafter trouble seemed to increase. There were more fights, more arrests, and, of course, more fees to the constable who got mileage for taking prisoners to the county seat. At a fight the constable seemed always to be around the fringes, urging more people into it. Finally people became suspicious and, after some investigating, it was found that this constable had been instigating fights by carrying lies to some men as to what their neighbors had said about them. Through this method, he worked up a very good business for himself in fees for transporting prisoners. Another source of revenue for himself and some of his friends came from card games. Some man, with his accumulated wages, would come to town. A poker game would start and the unfortunate stranger would soon be without his hard-earned dollars, and, if he made any protest, would be ordered out of town by the constable on some trumped-up charge.


One night two men with quite a sum of money came in and a poker game was soon going. The next morning the strangers were not around. However, no one was very curious and the incident was forgotten. But the constable seemed to undergo a marked change. He became fearful and drank more and, generally, went from bad to worse. At last he moved to another community and apparently tried to stay drunk all the time. I last saw him lying under a tree where he had fallen from his buggy. The horses, unlike our modern buggies, were standing by waiting for their

driver to start again. Soon after this the ex-constable died and on his deathbed told his story: The two strangers had resented losing their money in the crooked poker game. When they would not be intimidated, as had the others, they were killed, carried to an old well, and thrown in.

Shooting Feat

One Sunday afternoon the usual crowd was gathered at the saloon. They were, apparently, not without historical knowledge, for a discussion arose as to whether William Tell had, or anyone could have, shot an apple from his son's head. It was generally conceded by the crowd that he did not and could not. However, there was one violent objector to that opinion and he opined that William Tell not only could do it but had done it. Moreover, he was willing to prove it by letting his friend George shoot an apple from his head with a 30-30. Inasmuch as George and his friend Jim had been bending the elbow pretty freely all afternoon, the crowd objected and, after persuading them that it was best not to try the feat, had started the two home. Shortly, a shot was heard, but nothing was thought of it until the two reappeared. One of them was rather a woeful and fearsome sight indeed; blood flowed from his head and down his face freely. On the way home George began to feel bad about not being allowed to demonstrate the truth. He finally became so outraged over the injustice of his treatment that, not having an apple, he procured an acorn and, although the crowd was not there to see his vindication, he invited Jim to shoot it off his head. Jim accepted the challenge. Slightly unsteady by a few too many, he was not quite accurate, but

Uncle Ira ON FARM DEFENSE




Uncle Sam has a mighty big order to fill this year. He needs loads more cattle, sheep and hogs than we raised last year. Let's roll up our sleeves and get this job done.

It's pretty fair logic to protect crops, poultry and livestock with good fence. New fence isn't easy to get, so we'll have to fix up our old fence if we can. 'Course there's some that can't be fixed and it'll just have to be replaced.

Your Colorado Fence Dealer is a pretty good fellow to get acquainted with. He'll do his level best to supply you with enough fence for your needs.

Uncle Ira



The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation

General Offices: Denver, Colorado Steel Works: Pueblo, Colorado



This was once the saloon, courthouse, etc., of Calabasas.

he did pretty well anyhow; shooting just a little low, he creased George's scalp for a few inches, causing him to have a decidedly unpleasant appearance on his return to the saloon.

One Famed Community

One community far from the scene of our action here which was not without fame for its turbulence in the last part of the nineteenth century was Calabasas. Calabasas means squash or pumpkin, but this town of Calabasas was neither soft nor mushy. It was hard and tough and its many misdeeds, sometimes as serious as murder, were chronicled in the Los Angeles papers continually, Calabasas not being far from there. In fact Calabasas became so well known that it became commonplace for people to say, "You must be from Calabasas," which was not meant for a compliment.

Men were murdered in Calabasas as in some other towns, and I do not believe anyone was ever hanged or even punished for the murders. In these later days bad men did not walk into the saloons as they did in the fifties and offer to shoot it out with friend or stranger just to prove their courage. Most killings came over land disputes, individual wrongs, or robbery. These later towns had no boothill cemeteries to bury the self-styled bad men who challenged one and all to combat. These communities, however, came later when law and order were supposed to have been established and we were supposedly civilized. One was supposed to settle his disputes by law. Nevertheless, many killings came about by citizens settling their own disputes. Often the law was too slow and, too, each disputant had the feeling that the law might not decide it the right way; that is, his way.

Many of these communities are now thriving little towns with no semblance of the past. Some have changed names. If they were near enough to Los Angeles, they may be Something-Los Angeles or Something-Hollywood. Although a moving picture company has a ranch there and numerous pictures are made there, Calabasas has not lost its individuality by having been swallowed up by the

fame of Los Angeles or the glory of Hollywood. It still is Calabasas—not Something-Los Angeles or Anything-Hollywood.

Although in its famous days Calabasas did not have a boothill cemetery, it now has a pet memorial park, the venture of one of our ill-starred South California financiers, who financed anything from pet cemeteries to wildcat oilfields. It seems to have survived rather better than some of his other projects, and sorrowing spinsters can bring their fidoes and tabbies and have them laid to rest on the sunny slopes of one of its hills. This they do, and Sunday and Memorial Day the graves of these dear departed are flower-bedecked, even as yours and mine may be some day.

If you look to the north as you go through Calabasas, you will see emblazoned on the side of the hill, "Pet Memorial Park."

CORN FOR DEFENSE

The Department of Agriculture has announced a plan for the sale of corn by Commodity Credit Corporation to processors for the production of ethyl alcohol, acetone, and butyl alcohol. The use of corn for distillation will conserve sugar, which will be in short supply by the end of 1942, and molasses previously used extensively in the production of ethyl alcohol. The program, officials said, also will serve to provide additional supplies of by-products for feeding and for the manufacture of mixed feeds. This program is being established in order that the desired production of ethyl alcohol may be obtained from corn at the ceiling price established by OPA.

AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

A trade agreement between the United States and Cuba, applicable exclusively to those countries, was signed on December 23. Under it the United States grants a reduction in the duty on fresh, chilled, or frozen beef of 1.8 cents a pound, making the new duty 3 cents a pound. Duties on sugar, molasses, tobacco, and fruit were also reduced. Cuban concessions are mainly on fruits and vegetables.

McCARRAN APPEALS FOR OPEN PUBLIC DOMAIN

(Continued from page 23)

dispensable element in the lifeblood of the nation, and will tend to close the open public domain to economic use. Mr. President, the open public domain of America is a part of the heritage that belongs to courageous America. Hence the theme of my discussion today—"The Open Public Domain of the United States—Keep it Open!"

The administration of the Forest Service and of the Taylor Grazing Act has grown in scope and personnel so that today the charges made by the federal government for the use of the open public domain and the expenditure by the respective services are about equal.

As chairman of the special committee of the Senate investigating the administration of the open public domain, I have viewed with gratification the attitude of the Forest Service and of the Taylor Grazing Service to listen with open mind to the problems, conditions, complaints, and suggestions that have been made to our committee in the various sections where the committee has held hearings. I commend that attitude on the part of those who administer the laws pertaining to the great subject of the economic use of the open public domain. I think that attitude on the part of our public officials, as I have observed it, reflects the spirit of the kind of democracy that belongs to America, the kind of democracy that understands the language of the round-up or the branding corral, the kind of democracy that emanates from the camp fire and the mess wagon.

If we can carry on with this brand of democratic dealing and understanding, if we can cause those in charge of administrative law to lend a sympathetic ear to the problems of the herdsman and the realization that the effort of even the most lowly is a part of the national life, then, Mr. President, I shall console myself with the thought that the special committee of the Senate, of which I have the privilege to be chairman, has, by its efforts in emphasizing the necessity for this policy, accomplished something that will endure and yield benefits to those who, far remote from the Capitol dome, are unable to be heard or understood.

In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that I deem it an honor to be invited to address your great organization in its national conclave. My humble expression made here today must of necessity be far short of what should be the detailed discussion of the subject. If, however, by some expression of mine I can bring to the realization of those who listen to me that this organization and affiliated or kindred organizations, having as their object the stabilization and development of the livestock industry on the open public domains of the

United States, are rendering an invaluable service in both war and peace times to the greatest nation on earth, and likewise an invaluable service to him who invests his life and his savings in a hazardous industry, if I can, by any word of mine, impress upon you the importance of your organization for the protection of one of your country's great industries, then the privilege that you have afforded me of speaking to you today will have brought its reward to me and to the special committee of the United States Senate of which I am privileged to be a member.

At the advent of a new year foreshadowed by scenes of death and destruction, I bring to you and to those who give their lives to the great industry that you represent, the word of faith, the word of courage, the word of confidence that must eternally pulsate from the American breast, thus assuring that when the leaden clouds have rolled away, when the sea has quieted and the land is disturbed only by the plowshare, the flag of our Republic will float triumphantly, holding the admiration and gratitude of the civilized world.

HILL DISCUSSES STOCK INDUSTRY IN WARTIME

AMERICA HAS A CHALLENGE TO meet. Every man, woman, and child must and will march shoulder to shoulder in this fight for our very existence. I wish that I might talk about more cheerful things, but with powerful and relentless forces, well equipped and well trained, now attacking us from the east and west, the situation is far too grave even to attempt to paint a pleasant picture.

We are locked in mortal combat with a dangerous enemy—a combat which calls for every resource in America; which calls for the unselfish work and devotion of every man, woman, and child. Every industry, every individual has a duty which must be done if we are to destroy the tanks and the cannons and the dive-bombers of the war machine that seeks to grind us into submission and extermination.

We in agriculture have an extremely important part to play, and it is fortunate that we have long been preparing and training for just the situation which we must meet today. It is fortunate that this war has found agriculture ready and well prepared; yes, better prepared than any other industry. We have the man power, the fertile soil, and good equipment. Our knowledge and system of production are by far the best ever developed. Our productive capacity exceeds anything heretofore approached.

Agriculture learned many lessons from the last war, which found it un-

prepared. The lessons we learned then are mighty valuable now. It is not as if everything had to be started now. This war found us already set up and going with the same kind of machinery that would have to be set up if we were just starting out. We have avoided the confusion and mistakes and delay that always come with new and hurriedly organized programs. We are in full production.

Our Supply of Products

In the ever-normal granary are stored great quantities of most of our basic agricultural commodities. We have great supplies of cotton and wheat and corn and tobacco. Our ranges and feedlots are stocked to capacity with plenty of feed to take care of the livestock. The hog raisers have responded quickly to Secretary Wickard's request for increase, and this year will see more hogs marketed than any other year in our history. The dairyman and the poultryman have likewise responded and have quickly stepped up their production. A year ago we were short on cheese. The output of cheese has been stepped up 45 per cent within the last few months.

One of the most fortunate things about this farm production machine is its pliability, its movability, its ability to change from the production of those things of which we have an abundance to those things for which we have a need. The fact that this can be done quickly and effectively makes it a better working machine than any of the great war machines designed by those who would destroy us.

The job that agriculture has done is one of the brightest spots in the present troubled times, for without adequate food and clothing, no army can long continue to fight. Within the last two months, we have heard the whimpering and complaining of the Nazi hordes, whose food and clothing were not adapted to the blasts of the Russian winter. The better fed and better clothed Russian armies, although not so well armed, are rolling back the German front. So it might be said that the agriculture of the Russians has defeated the boast of the tyrant who said he would be in Moscow before the first day of 1942.

The Livestock Industry

Food and clothing, just as much as munitions, are weapons for our fighting forces, and American agriculture has a production line to keep moving efficiently.

I want to talk with you for awhile about the livestock producer's place in this war. I don't want to appeal to you from a patriotic standpoint. You don't need that kind of an appeal. The records of the past will all testify to the fact that the livestock producer has always given a good account of himself in any war.



Grover B. Hill

Your job is the production of the most vital and necessary food known to man. Especially is that true for our fighting forces. To do a good job of fighting, a man must have meat. It is very important that a constant flow of meat animals pour into our slaughter-houses and processing plants. It is necessary that these be of the best quality. Your industry must be kept in good condition in order that the nation be not weakened on this important front.

Fortunately, you are better prepared to produce meat in greater quantities and of a better quality than the livestock producers of any other nation. You may hear of the ranges and the grass in other countries, but I wouldn't trade what we have here for any other spot on earth. Even if there were as good ranges elsewhere, no other country has as many good livestock producers as we have.

Good Times

We in the livestock business have enjoyed some pretty good times in the last three or four years. We have watched our ranges recover and have been able to dispose of our products at a good price.

Your Department of Agriculture has been interested in helping develop better ranges for livestock and the range program has helped all who have used it conscientiously. It has not attempted to tell you what you had to do. It has merely given you an opportunity to do some of the things that experience has shown would tend to improve the range.

Our financing has been easier and more plentiful and more suited to our needs. The livestock producers generally over the United States are nearer out of debt than I have ever known them to be before, and the greater part of our ranges are in pretty good condition. There has never been a time when we have had as much corn and other available feed for livestock as we have today.

In fact, taking it all the way round, I'd say the livestock industry is in mighty good shape.

We, the people of America, are most fortunate that we find ourselves in this condition at the beginning of this terrible struggle. It is comforting to know that our ranges and feed-lots are well stocked. The task that lies immediately before us is one of keeping our industry in top condition in order that we might continue to produce in abundance.

Overstocking

The greatest trouble that I can see in the immediate future that could affect us would be getting our feed and grass and livestock out of balance, one with the other. In other words, I mean getting overstocked. When ranges are overstocked, the cost of production per pound will go up as the per-head gain goes down. It doesn't take a mathematician to figure that out. Our ranges will profitably support only a certain number of livestock, and when we go beyond that number, we are bringing trouble on ourselves.

I know that this is a very tender and touchy subject with all of us. Nevertheless, we've all seen it happen and know the disastrous results of having more livestock than grass. There's always a temptation in times like this for each individual to feel that it won't hurt for him to expand—and perhaps it wouldn't if he were the only one who had that feeling. But that same feeling is entertained by a lot of other people at the same time, and while the fact may be that your particular state has not increased so much as some others in beef cattle numbers, you have to sell in the same market with them.

Increase During War

The possible shortage of grass isn't the only trouble we have to consider. There always develops a shortage of customers to consume our meat when we get more than they want. It is natural for us to figure that our army and navy will use greatly increased amounts of meat, and our fighting men do eat a lot of it; but it must be remembered that those same men were the big meat eaters at home, and one of the main reasons that people bought lots of it was that their growing boys wanted it. So the amount of meat used by our fighting forces is far from a net gain. Don't misunderstand me. I am not saying that there will not be an increased consumption during the war, but I am simply pointing out that this increased demand during the war is not so great as is generally thought.

The Situation Now

The best indications that we have tell us that there are about 73,000,000 head of cattle on hand today. We have never reached that number before without trouble, and perhaps we would already be having trouble but for the fact that

so many competing articles, such as chickens, eggs, cheese, etc., are being sent across to our allies under the lend-lease program. Also the buying by the Surplus Marketing Administration has tended to hold these prices up, and in my opinion has helped stave off a shifting from meat to other products.

Up until now it has been practically impossible to sell any fresh meat under the lend-lease program, principally because of the lack of refrigeration space on the boats. This is a condition that is likely to exist for some time.

Should our cattle numbers continue to increase at the same ratio that they have for the last two or three years, we will be near an all-time high next year in numbers. We might be lucky and have a good grass year. Again, it is entirely possible that it might be dry. Anyway, it would only be during exceptionally good years that you could properly graze and handle that many cattle—and bad years do come.

In talking to a great many men from the beef cattle country, I have had pointed out to me the fact that there has been a much greater increase east of the Mississippi River than there has in the western states. This is true. The large portion of that increase has been in the dairy herds, a business where the grazing facilities enter in only in a small way. There has been and will continue to be a tremendous demand for more milk and more cheese, both at home and across the sea. An even greater increase in the number of dairy cattle will be necessary.

Production Goals

There has been considerable misunderstanding about Secretary Wickard's announcement of "goals of production." These were suggested goals. The livestock industry presented the toughest problem to the boys who were working those goals out. In their opinion, the market next year could stand 28,000,000 head of cattle without breaking the price. That number would also tend to hold the numbers level on the range. The goals call for increased *marketing* of cattle and not increased *production* of cattle.

The records would indicate that some 300,000, or about 15 per cent, fewer cattle went into the Corn Belt this year than last. Part of that I am sure will be overcome by later shipments, as many cattle were held back because of the excellent grass conditions. There is perhaps an increased feeding in other parts of the country as well.

The slaughtering this year were unusually large. In fact, they have been large enough that the price in the last four or five months has dropped below that of last year. While the increased slaughter of steers will perhaps take care of any needed increase on the part of the consuming public or our fighting forces, it wouldn't solve your problem as producers.



Jay C. Newman

The only way I know of to keep from getting too many cattle on hand is to increase your slaughter of she-stuff. During the great drought you got rid of a lot of dead timber. You sifted your herds and got rid of your old and inferior stock. They brought a poor price, but it paid in higher prices for those you had left.

You and I have never seen a better time to sift and improve our herds than exists today, when they can be disposed of at a good price. It would be better than to wait and have to sell them much cheaper.

I know it is hard to ship an old cow when you can figure that another calf will bring twice as much as the old cow will, but that is the attitude that has broken many a good cattleman. The manufacturer must constantly be replacing his machinery with new machinery before it gets too old, and we all know that it is better to keep our cow herds young.

Again let me say: Your part in the war effort is to keep your factory in good working condition, your machinery new and productive. Keep more grass than cattle.

Conclusion

This war we are in today is the greatest challenge we have ever met—a challenge not only to our courage and fighting ability but likewise a challenge to our ability to keep our feet on the ground, to suffer hardships and disappointments. Our failure to win would mean want and hunger and indescribable misery. At this time nothing counts very much except as it contributes toward our victory.

The time has passed for fault-finding and questions of why so-and-so hasn't been done. It now remains for you and me and all America, with our heads up, with supreme confidence in our ability and the justice of our cause, and with an abiding faith in our Creator, to carry on against whatever odds may come.

NEWMAN ASSURES FBI AID IN CATTLE THEFTS

STOCKMEN HAVE WAGED A DECISIVE battle in attaining their present recognition. In perusing the history of the livestock industry, particularly in this western country, I was impressed with the thought that you have overcome seemingly unsurmountable obstacles and through organization and co-ordination of effort you have succeeded in reaching your present position as an outstanding industry.

Throughout the years, you have been men and women of action. Early in your history as an industry, you saw the need for unity and, as a result, organized livestock associations, at first, no doubt, as protection against infringement upon your rights and later as a means of marketing your products and obtaining needed legislation. Notices such as this one posted in conspicuous places in years gone by tell, in part, the story of your early difficulties:

"\$1,000 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of any persons stealing livestock from any member of County Livestock Association."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, too, has seen action down through the years. Organized in 1908 as the investigative branch of the United States Department of Justice, it has, under the able leadership of Mr. Hoover, waged a relentless battle against crime and in attaining a professional status for law enforcement.

Upon becoming director of the FBI in 1924, at the age of twenty-nine, Mr. Hoover saw the need for careful selection and training of personnel. The position of special agent, as the investigators are known, was put on a career basis. Definite physical and educational standards were established, a thorough training program was inaugurated, and advancements were considered on merit. It was not long before approximately 70 per cent of the investigative personnel were lawyers and nearly 20 per cent were expert accountants. In view of the wide variety of criminal investigations performed, ranging from the interstate transportation of stolen automobiles to National Bank Act violations, the need for investigators with either law or accounting training was apparent. By the time interstate travel on the part of criminals first presented a noticeable major problem to local, county, and state law enforcement officers, the FBI had a sound nucleus for the investigation of violations of the new federal criminal laws to follow, including kidnapping, bank robbery, extortion, and other major violations placed under the bureau's jurisdiction.

Just as your association has been able to show accomplishments through intelligent direction, perseverance, and vision, so through these same indomitable qualities has the FBI been able to apprehend criminals, bring about a marked decrease in kidnapping, bank robbery, and other major criminal offenses, and create public confidence.

The identification division of the FBI has played a most important part in law enforcement work, not only rendering invaluable aid in our own investigations, but furnishing, without charge, a distinct service to all regularly constituted law enforcement agencies. Although only established in 1924, the identification division now contains approximately 25,000,000 fingerprint cards. Additional cards are presently being received from law-enforcement agencies, defense industries, and other sources at the rate of over 26,000 daily. Over 64 per cent of the criminal fingerprints cleared through this immense reservoir of identification data are identified with criminal records by the corps of fingerprint experts who occupy an important place in the war against criminality. Only from two to five minutes are required for one of these experts to classify the fingerprints appearing on one of these cards and to identify the person if his fingerprints are contained in the 25,000,000 collection.

As indicative of the service rendered by the FBI's identification division, I should like to mention two of the numerous identifications made daily. An individual applied for a national defense job in Denver, Colorado, and when his fingerprints were received in the FBI, a search of the identification records re-

vealed that the applicant was a federal fugitive wanted for violation of his conditional release from the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. This person was first arrested in 1931 and received a sentence of three to four years in the Colorado State Penitentiary for the crime of rape. He was arrested next in 1938 for carrying concealed weapons and later that year was sentenced to a term of three years for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

In another instance, an unknown man was found dead in a garage in a city in New York. His fingerprints were forwarded to the FBI and they were identified as those of an individual who had registered in accordance with the Alien Registration Law. It was then possible to notify the relatives of the "unknown man."

It's not uncommon for a search of the bureau's fingerprint files to reveal that the criminal has used innumerable aliases and has been arrested numerous times, as in the case of one individual who was arrested seventy-three times in forty-nine cities and under fifty-seven different names. The files also show that the suave-mannered, glib-tongued confidence man has not been exempt from arrest and conviction more than the kidnapper and robber. If one were looking for a modern counterpart of "Jim the Penman," made famous by fiction, the search would end upon discovery of one of these persons, an erstwhile forger de luxe, escaped federal prisoner, impersonator, prison-trained dentist and author, who, despite all his talent, was arrested, convicted, and sentenced several times. His



*"My Business is
Not as Usual"*

I don't usually have 600 or more new Army and Navy defense plants to equip completely and quickly. And I don't usually have the rush of business that comes when everyone is working on "all out" production.

When a country really hurries the first thing it calls for is more telephones. It takes a lot of telephone calls to make a tank or an airplane or a cargo ship.

We're doing our best to keep ahead of the job!



The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.

criminal record goes back to 1915 and shows that he victimized substantial business people in practically every section of the country. At times he would impersonate a well-known movie actor, make expensive purchases, and have the bills sent to Hollywood. By learning the signature of fellow inmates while in penitentiaries he was able to obtain sums of money from their friends upon his release. Although his formal education, according to his own statement, consisted of his completing the third grade in grammar school, he spent considerable of his time while in prison in writing poetry and contributing to magazines. Among the poems which helped to sell him to his victims and to establish him as a Mother's Day specialist are these verses:

"I'd like to send you a dew drop,

Smiling in sweet repose,
As it sparkles smothered in perfume,
Deep in the heart of a rose.

"And later on, when the trumpet calls
And I trek to the Great Unknown,
She'll meet me there and she'll plead my cause
And I'll know that I'm not alone.

"Then all my failures will be success,
The hardest work but play;
And, if squarely the game of life I've played,
That will be my Mother's Day."

And they open the prison gates, let him out, and he continues his fraudulent schemes.

The technical laboratory of the FBI, established in 1932, performs much-needed service in solving crimes which might otherwise go unsolved. The trained staff of technicians perform over 3,000 examinations each month, including firearms, toolmarks, spectrographic, explosives, footprints, tire tread, glass fracture, secret writing, and other scientific analyses. The examinations have proved

invaluable in locating and convicting the cattle thief as well as the spy and saboteur, the forger as well as the kidnapper and burglar.

Although various federal criminal laws had been passed by Congress relating to interstate commerce, it was not until August 18, 1941, that a law was enacted making it a federal offense to transport stolen cattle from one state to another. On that date the National Cattle Theft Act became a law and the FBI was given investigative jurisdiction of violations. As you are aware, United States Senator Pat McCarran, of Nevada, was the moving force in Congress behind this legislation, and you, of course, played an important part in its sponsorship.

This federal law makes it a felony to transport or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce any cattle, knowing the same to have been stolen. The receiving, concealing, buying, or selling of any cattle, moving in or constituting a part of interstate or foreign commerce, knowing the cattle to have been stolen, is also covered by the act. The violator can be prosecuted in any district from, into, or through which the stolen cattle has or have been transported or removed and a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, is provided in the statute.

It is not difficult to see the necessity for this helpful legislation, as you stockmen have had a long and active battle against the "rustler." In fact, as soon as it was found that money could be made out of driving cattle to the railroads and shipping them to market, the cattle thief became active. The early day rustler, if he had none, might select a brand and have it recorded with a county clerk. Perhaps he would purchase a few cattle and brand them with his brand. The brand established him as a cattle owner on a small scale. He then began build-

ing up a herd by picking up and branding unbranded calves. The thief would also cut out of the herd likely cattle, usually ranging some distance from his headquarters. These would be run off to some secluded spot where the thief could alter or "work over" the brands. As in the case of the auto thief selecting the most easily changed digits in a motor number, the rustler would endeavor to steal cattle having brands similar to his own, thereby presenting less difficulty in changing. The thief became very expert and was able to produce a changed brand that would be difficult to detect. After the new brands had healed, the stolen cattle were run in with the thief's herd.

Just as fast methods of transportation have changed the *modus operandi* of the criminal in other fields of criminal endeavor, so the cattle thief has changed his tactics in recent years. Today, the stock thief substitutes speedy trucks, paved roads, flashlights, and dishonest butcher shop "fences" for fast horses, six-shooters, and running irons. In reality, he is known today as the "rubber-tired bandit" by reason of his present method of operation. Yet, in fact, he remains the same despised and dreaded threat on the range as of old.

The ink from the President's signature approving the National Cattle Theft Act was hardly dry when the first reported violation of the act occurred. Two farmers of Friendsville, Tennessee, had driven their truck to a packing plant in Knoxville to deliver cattle and make some purchases. Their truck containing four calves was stolen about noon on August 20, two days after the passage of the act. Two colored men who were responsible for this theft hurriedly left Knoxville for Ashville, North Carolina. En route they traded one calf for gasoline and the other three were sold by them to a packing-house in Ashville. On the way back to Knoxville they were arrested near Johnson City, Tennessee.



In regular order: Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colorado; Rilea W. Doe, of Safeway Stores, San Francisco; Norman A. Randall, Joseph City, Arizona, president of Northern Arizona Junior Cattlemen's Association; Jack Thompson, Prescott, Arizona, president of the Junior Yavapai Cattle Growers' Association.

They were later indicted by a federal grand jury for the two federal offenses—for violation of the National Cattle Theft Act and for violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. The five-year sentences imposed on each indictment should have a deterrent effect on would-be violators of this act.

You cattlemen are urged to report violations of this new federal law to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation immediately upon discovery of the offense. Despite the great amount of national defense work brought on by this present war, the activity of the FBI in the investigation of regular criminal cases goes on relentlessly.

You stockmen and the men of the FBI have seen action down through the years. You have established yourselves as responsible citizens, well founded in Americanism, and, with the present great responsibility upon our organization in the detection and apprehension of the spy, the saboteur, and potentially dangerous alien enemy who may endeavor to hinder national defense or undermine morale, we know that we can depend upon your loyal support and co-operation.

MERRIFIELD OUTLINES FARM CREDIT PROBLEMS

UNDOUBTEDLY ALL AGENCIES dealing with farmers and ranchmen during this war period will be put to the test as to whether they can render a real service and will have in addition to present-day operating problems a number of new problems in fitting their operating plans into the general over-all program for the defense of freedom.

The Federal Land Bank, the oldest unit of the present Farm Credit Administration, was born in 1917 at almost the identical time in relation to the last war as today is to the present war. The Federal Land Bank system enabled farmers to obtain real estate loans at a greatly reduced cost on an amortized basis whereby the principal of the loan might be retired along with the interest payments over a longer period of time, at a time when real estate loans were being made for shorter periods, usually five years, at 7 or 8 per cent interest with a 2 or 3 per cent commission each time they were renewed.

The other branches of the Farm Credit Administration were brought into existence to take care of very definite situations which, though having been in existence to a certain extent during the entire history of agriculture, were greatly magnified following the first world war. The Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were established in 1923 at the time when banks and livestock lending agencies had been falling by the wayside in the western range area. From the standpoint of credit to agriculture, these Federal Intermediate Credit Banks supplemented and succeeded the old War Finance Corporation which had tried to fill the credit gap to

save the livestock men and farmers following the sharp decline in prices in the early twenties. Due to the fact that local private lending agencies were unable to make complete use of the money available through the War Finance Corporation and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks by loaning such money to the producers at the reduced rate required by law, for the longer period of time, Regional Agricultural Credit Corporations were established in 1932 throughout the nation. As many of you know from personal experience, the availability of credit through the Regionals tided many a livestock man, as well as many other lending institutions in the great western range states, through one of the most difficult periods in our entire history. Due to the fact that the services offered by the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks were still not fully accessible to the field and that stockmen and farmers desired a permanent, dependable short-term credit agency, the Production Credit system, including the local Production Credit Associations and the twelve Production Credit Corporations, was created to provide a co-operative system through which farmers and cattlemen might obtain loans fitted to their needs, still obtaining the money through the channels of the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

At the same time the Production Credit system was established, the Banks for Co-operatives were also placed in the field in order that co-operative groups of farmers throughout the nation might have a sound, efficient, and sympathetic source of credit to assist them in stabilizing their operations. These last two parts of the Farm Credit system for production credit and co-operative credit were combined by Congress under the Farm Credit Act of 1933 with the already established Federal Land Bank system and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks into what is now known as the Farm Credit Administration.

Of course, I realize that a good number of you men in attendance at this meeting are members of boards of directors in your Production Credit Associations or national Farm Loan Association and some are on district Farm Credit boards and therefore are quite well acquainted with the operation of these local organizations and of the Farm Credit system. However, I believe it is well sometimes to review in our minds the general tie-up of the various parts of this organization in order that we may get an over-all picture of its operations. The backbone of the whole system is the line of local co-operative associations of the ranch and farm patrons throughout the country. These include the National Farm Loan Associations which work through the Federal Land Banks in making and servicing the amortized real estate loans on farms and



Fred R. Merrifield

ranches; the Production Credit Associations, which work with the Production Credit Corporations and obtain their money through the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, who are making production loans on a budget basis to livestock men and farmers, and the co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations which are stockholders in and borrowers from the Banks for Co-operatives.

The Federal Land Bank, the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, the Production Credit Corporation and the Bank for Co-operatives are combined in each of twelve districts of the United States to make up the Farm Credit Administration of that particular district. Each of these Farm Credit districts is under the joint supervision of a board of directors, the majority of the members of which are farmers and ranchmen, and the governor of the Farm Credit Administration in Washington. The total cost of the operation of the district organization and the units composing it is paid out of income from operation and not from federal appropriations. The Farm Credit Administration in Washington is one of the eight administrations of the Department of Agriculture as recently reorganized by Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard.

The Farm Credit Administration as a whole has loaned to farmers and stockmen of the United States through its various units over \$7,000,000,000 between May, 1933—the time of organization as one administration—and September 30, 1941. Of this amount, approximately \$3,000,000,000 was outstanding on September 30. Included in the total loans made since 1933 are something over \$300,000,000 of the emergency crop and drought refinancing loans, of which approximately \$175,000,000 are still outstanding, and \$44,000,000 worth of loans made by the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, of which only about \$7,000,000 are outstanding at this date. The Federal Land Banks and Land

Bank Commissioner had outstanding as of September, 1941, \$2,411,000,000, which is approximately 35 per cent of the total outstanding farm real estate debt of the nation. This percentage, as you know, was greatly increased during 1933, 1934, and 1935 at the depth of the depression when the Land Bank Commissioner was authorized by Congress to make loans up to 75 per cent of the appraised value of the real estate on which such loans were made. Many farmers and cattlemen have been saved from foreclosure and many a lending agency saved from extreme loss due to the fact that Land Bank Commissioner loans were available. Considering agricultural conditions, repayments have been exceptionally good on these Commissioner loans.

The funds for making Federal Land Bank loans or Land Bank Commissioner loans are obtained by the sale of long-term bonds to investors and not from government appropriations, as many folks still believe. I am certain there is no doubt in your minds that the Federal Land Bank system has rendered a great service to the agriculture of the nation, not only by reason of the loans it has made, but by the loan pattern which it has established which is being followed more and more by other lending agencies.

The Production Credit Associations of the country, whose efforts are co-ordinated and supervised by the Production Credit Corporations, have loaned for livestock and other production purposes better than \$2,000,000,000 since their establishment and have outstanding at this time approximately \$200,000,000, which is about 13 per cent of the amount of short-term agricultural loans outstanding from commercial banks. An increasing number of livestock men realize the advantage of financing their operations through their local Production Credit Associations where each loan is set up on a definite budget basis from the standpoint of need and method of repayment. In addition to the Production Credit Associations, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks are rediscounting the livestock loans made by other lending organizations such as the Intermountain at Denver and other producers' groups at marketing centers throughout the United States. Since organization in 1923, the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have rediscounted loans from production credit associations and other groups amounting to \$5,500,000,000. The Federal Credit Banks obtain the money for making these loans from the sale of short-term debentures on the money markets of the nation. Since their origin, the Banks for Co-operatives have loaned \$700,000,000 to stockholders and have outstanding at this time approximately \$100,000,000. A considerable amount of this money has been loaned to livestock marketing and wool marketing organizations.

May we point out that the operations of all these organizations are on a strictly sound, businesslike basis and that though it is the intention of the Farm Credit Administration to assist farmers to the greatest extent possible it feels it can do that only through making sound and safe loans.

All of us are very proud of the Federal Farm Credit system as it now exists in this country. We realize that with it, as with any organization of this kind, certain defects are bound to appear as the years go by. Since the Land Bank system has been in existence longer than any of the other parts, possibly some of the problems in that system are more easily distinguishable. For instance, at this time many National Farm Loan Associations in all sections of the country are unable to make loans and the stock owned by their members has greatly depreciated in value. Borrowers since the establishment of the system have been required to subscribe for stock in their National Farm Loan Associations to the extent of 5 per cent of the amount of each loan, and the associations in turn subscribe for a like amount of stock in the Federal Land Bank. The associations, according to law, endorse and become liable for the loans which the Federal Land Bank makes to the association members. This worked very fine through the years after the establishment of the system and through the World War. However, with the sharp decline in prices of not only farm commodities with which debts must be paid but also land, it became impossible for many of our farmers to make their Land Bank payments. In fact, during the decline following the World War, although not to so great an extent as in the case of private agencies, insurance companies, and others, a considerable number of loans were foreclosed. With the extreme drought in many sections of our nation and the extreme decline in farm income in the early thirties, there were more foreclosures and the Land Banks had many farms in their possession. Then, because land values had decreased due to deflation and the destructive effects of drought and erosion, losses were incurred which, because of the stock liability, were charged to the local associations. In many instances this impaired such associations to the extent that they could not make further loans and rendered the stock of the members practically valueless. Those interested in obtaining loans in such an area must then, out of necessity, operate through another association, the old association becoming only a servicing and collecting agency. An association of which I was secretary-treasurer from 1920 to 1923 is in this condition today. In 1940 in the United States approximately 2,145 National Farm Loan Associations out of a total of 3,662—or in other words about 60 per cent of all National Farm Loan Associations—were impaired to the extent

that they could not make loans. This percentage varies among the Farm Credit districts of the nation from about 30 per cent in the Houston district, which covers the State of Texas, to over 80 per cent in the St. Paul, Minnesota, district and the Baltimore, Maryland, district.

At the same time the associations are having such difficulties, the Federal Land Banks as a whole are in excellent financial condition. This certainly must prove that the area covered by the small National Farm Loan Association is in most cases too small to stand the shock of low prices, droughts, and other calamities which happen as a rule at different periods of time in different sections of the country. I think we might draw a somewhat logical comparison. No one would consider, for instance, trying to organize hail coverage on a county basis, but when written on a national basis, insurance companies are able to make a profit.

After a meeting of representatives of the Farm Credit Administration with farm organization representatives of the country and after a very thorough study, it has been suggested that all the stock owned by individual farm borrowers in the associations and that, in turn, owned by the associations in the Federal Land Banks should be retired and that each association then be reorganized on a strictly co-operative membership basis, with a membership fee of possibly from 1 to 2 per cent of the amount of the loan paid by each member into the association. Provision would be made so that the losses could not absorb more than a certain portion of the membership fee or reserve which might be established, with the remainder of all losses to be absorbed by each Federal Land Bank in its own district. A certain part of the difference between the cost of money to the banks and the loan rate to farmers would be distributed back to the associations for operations and as a reserve. If losses should absorb part of the membership fees of the members of an association and the association in future years has earnings in excess of operation costs, the individual members' investments in membership fees would be restored to their credit. The local association would be a co-operative farmer owned and controlled institution on a membership basis like many other co-operatives throughout the country, building up reserves to take care of losses up to a certain per cent of such reserve, and co-operating with the other associations of the same Farm Credit district in bearing the burden of extreme losses and otherwise carrying on its own business. Thus the losses, concentration of which in the past has wrecked approximately 60 per cent of the associations, would be distributed and pooled between the banks and the associations, and, through the associations, among their members, on a basis which would forestall asso-

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ciation failures of the kinds that heretofore have resulted from the accumulation of unlimited association liability for members' obligations. It appears that this method, opening the way, as it would, for active sharing among borrowers not only of costs and losses of the system but of net earnings, would have a definite and highly desirable tendency to increase farmer interest and participation in the affairs of the associations and, through the associations, in the management and operations of the Land Banks and of the system generally. The Farm Credit districts, of which the Federal Land Banks are a part, are at present on a co-operative basis, with three of the seven board members elected, one by the National Farm Loan Associations, one by the Production Credit Associations, and one by the stockholders of the Bank for Co-operatives; one chosen by the governor from three nominated by the National Farm Loan Associations, and the other three appointed by the governor.

Another problem which is facing the Federal Land Bank system and the borrowers of the system is the ability to hold the interest rate in line with rates available to other lines of endeavor, taking into consideration the cost of money to the system. As you know, the present $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rate is set by Congress and expires as to installment dates after July 1, 1942. The contract rate made by the borrowers when they obtained their loans varied from 4 to 6 per cent, the majority being 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The difference between the contract rate and the legal rate is made up through appropriation by Congress. Congress might not care to continue the appropriation from the public treasury for this purpose, and yet the farmers of the nation believe some provision should be made that they might obtain capital loans at as comparatively favorable rates as industry. In order to meet this situation it is proposed to modify the method of establishing the rate of interest on loans made by the Land Bank and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Under this proposal, until July 1, 1946, after the last of the present outstanding Federal Land Bank bonds are callable, the rate payable both to the banks and to the corporation would be continued at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and after that date the rate on loans would be computed on the basis of the average annual interest cost to the banks and to the corporation of the funds procured through the sale of bonds outstanding, plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to cover operating costs and reserves for losses, with an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on Land Bank Commissioner loans. The $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent spread, it is felt, would leave a margin above operating costs and that amount which might be needed for reserve, which might be distributed to the associations as an income for operation and reserves in amounts varying from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. In

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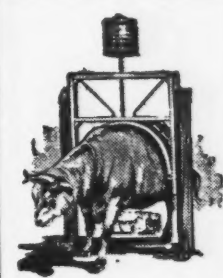
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(Signed) E. G. Petty, Prospect, Ohio.



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Hemorrhagic Septicemia Bacterin (5 cc. dose)......06 per dose

Anti-Hemorrhagic Septicemia Serum.....1.80 per 100 cc.

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(This new product has incorporated in it some of the organisms formerly contained in the pink eye and pulmonary bacterins)

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order to assure bondholders against any threat of loss that might arise because of any change proposed to be made in the structure of the Land Bank system, presently outstanding bonds of the bank would be fully guaranteed. New issues of Land Bank bonds, however, would not be guaranteed. Under the suggested plan, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation would be required to buy the bonds if they could not be marketed within $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent of the market for guaranteed bonds.

Because of the extreme depreciation in land values in many sections of the nation, a number of farmers, whose indebtedness greatly exceeds the present value of their farms, have no reasonable expectation of meeting this indebtedness even if the terms upon which it is to be repaid should be readjusted. It has been proposed in cases of this type, where approved by the local loan association and the bank or corporation, instead of following the cumbersome process of liquidation through foreclosure or bankruptcy and repurchase by other farmers, that such farmers should be empowered to refinance their obligations on a voluntary basis, in line with present land values. In such cases it would be required that the farms be transferred to the bank or to the corporation and operated under a lease for a period of five years, subject to an option to repurchase at the end of that time at the appraised value or loan value, whichever is less, providing they have carried out the terms of the lease and have proved that they can carry on. Certainly there would be sufficient safeguards to forestall any abuse of the opportunity provided for refinancing excessive debts.

In discussing these problems of the National Farm Loan Association and Federal Land Bank system we have not gone into all the details possible but have mentioned only a few major problems and their possible solutions. Certainly anyone, despite any partisan affiliation or personal prejudice, cannot fail to see the seriousness of the problems and realize that something can be done to remedy it. There is a bill before Congress somewhat along the lines of the foregoing suggestions designed to remedy the situations discussed.

From the standpoint of the Production Credit system, possibly the greatest problems are: first, the ability to get before the farmers and livestock men of the country the opportunity offered in financing through a local co-operative Production Credit Association; and, second, the ability to place the services of the association close enough to the farmers that they may be more efficiently served. At the present time every effort is being put forth to remedy these situations in all districts of the system. I think there is little need for worry, as has been expressed by some, that the increased growth of the Production Credit system might disrupt

the operation of other lending institutions since there are at this time only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the farmers of the nation who patronize Production Credit Associations. I am sure it was not the intent of the founders of this system that it should replace other methods of financing, but that it should meet the needs expressed many times by farmers and livestock men for a type of credit particularly adapted to farm and range operations. To render this service the associations should, no doubt, expand considerably in years to come.

Now a few words about credit aspects with relation to the present situation.

Cash farm income in the United States in 1941 is estimated at slightly more than \$11,000,000,000—\$2,000,000,000 or 23 per cent more than in 1940. Another \$2,000,000,000 increase in national cash farm income is forecast for 1942. If we attain a \$13,000,000,000 cash farm income in 1942 we will be only a little short of the all-time boom record of \$14,500,000,000 of 1919. Profit margins are widest in the early stages of a period of rising prices. The full effect of rising costs and new taxes have not as yet been fully appreciated. Larger profits and increased incomes and prices of most farm products at or above the parity level are the bases for the present speculative tendencies in the prices of land and livestock. There is a tendency on the part of a few in every industry to expand their credit commitments to a point where everything—price and production—must break right if they are to survive. They leave no margin of safety in their credit structure. The Farm Credit Administration, holding approximately a third of the farm real estate debt in the country and about an equal percentage of the livestock chattel mortgage credit, will have a stabilizing influence in extension of credit on a safe and sound basis in the immediate future.

Other farm mortgage lenders and farm leaders assured Governor Black at a meeting recently held in Washington, D. C., that they will join with him in assisting to check such farm land and commodity speculation by approving the following five major objectives which he presented:

1. Make normal values the primary factor in making farm mortgage loans. The experience of the Farm Credit Administration shows this to be a sound basis of appraisal in a situation such as that which now confronts us.

2. Impress upon present borrowers the wisdom of using higher incomes now available to pay their existing debts. This will be a factor in preventing inflation.

3. Urge farmers to build reserves out of today's higher incomes for possible "rainy" days in the future.

4. Avoid fostering speculative increases in production, yet at the same time carefully consider the needs for extending sufficient short-term credit so that farmers may make necessary shifts and increases in production to meet the needs of the food-for-freedom program.

5. Encourage the sound use of credit to build a better balanced agriculture yielding a higher, more secure standard of living on the family-type farm.

The Federal Land Banks will maintain their practice of lending upon normal values and are urging their borrowers to pay all delinquencies and put aside reserves for future years through "future payment funds" deposited with the Federal Land Bank and at an interest rate equal to the rate paid by the farmers on the loans themselves. Two million dollars has already been paid into the future payment fund in the United States.

Production Credit Associations working with the Production Credit Corporation and the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank are endeavoring to lend on a basis that will not tend to over-inflate prices of livestock and other agricultural commodities. Undoubtedly the credit institutions of the nation can, if the public remembers the results of the deflation after the last war, do a great deal to prevent a speculative boom in agricultural prices. The Banks for Co-operatives are assisting farmer co-operative associations in every possible way consistent with sound lending policies to expand their facilities in order to assist with the nation's food program.

As you know, the farmers of the nation are thoroughly organized through the machinery set-up of the Department of Agriculture to carry out a concerted drive to meet the food-for-victory goals in order that many farm commodities may be produced for the consumption of our people, our army and navy, and our allies. In fact, agriculture has never been organized in so fine a way to meet such an emergency as it is now. All parts of the Farm Credit Administration are keyed to assist in every way possible in this food-for-victory program. The Production Credit Associations are putting on a concerted drive to assist more farmers throughout the country and in particular to lend for those purposes which will assist in increased production of commodities needed at this time.

Records available to us through the operations of the Production Credit Associations and the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks indicate that by far the major portion of the financial progress made by ranchmen in recent years has been reflected in the reduction of existing indebtedness rather than expansion of operations. This has been particularly apparent in the operations of cattlemen in Colorado and New Mexico, in our district; less so with sheep men. Both types of ranch operators have, as

a rule, followed a more conservative policy in their financial operations than the livestock producers outside the range territory. Ranchmen are to be complimented upon this safe and sound financial policy. It indicates sound business practice and further that more ranchmen will sleep well and will hold their ranches intact in a possible liquidation period ahead than was true in the liquidation period following the first world war and in early 1930. There are, of course, exceptions. There are plungers in every business. Most of the instances that we see of highly speculative values in ranch properties have been sales to non-ranchers or newcomers in the business such as oil men and movie stars. We cannot blame them (possibly some of you are in this class), but it makes it rather hard on the bona fide stockmen.

In regard to the food-for-freedom goals in 1942, it is important to bear in mind that in the case of livestock it is not an increase in numbers of animals on farms and ranches that is requested but an increase in slaughter—13 per cent for the nation as a whole in the case of cattle and calves and 5 per cent in sheep and lamb slaughter. These goal percentage figures are higher in many of the range states in the West. Secretary Wickard in announcing these goals has done the livestock industry a service in pointing out that this increase in slaughter should be brought about without an increase in breeding herds above present numbers. The aftermath of the war may be much less severe if we follow the secretary's suggestions and maintain our present level of numbers in our breeding herds. In the meantime, with the range livestock industry in such a favorable position from the standpoint of prices, the income from these increased marketings will further insure the ranchman's security for the years to come.

My remarks today have been a review of the growth and development of the Farm Credit Administration. It represents a consolidation and refinement of the various agencies that have been set up to meet credit needs of agriculture. Although the system may still contain some imperfections that need to be worked out, there is no question that farmers and stockmen of America today have a well-rounded credit service that fits their needs both as to type of loans, cost, and dependability. The system has demonstrated its ability to serve the ranchmen and farmers of this nation in good times or bad.

Today as the nation launches its all-out war program, the Farm Credit Administration is gearing its procedures to the war tempo, in order that its services may be readily available to those producers who may need credit in carrying out their part of the food-for-victory drive.

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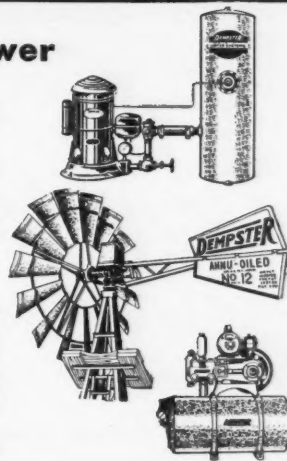
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MARKETS

SEVERE IRREGULARITY IN CATTLE PRICES

By H. W. FRENCH

FLUCTUATIONS IN CATTLE prices were quite severe during the past month. Heavy and medium weight fed steers at Chicago the week ending December 20 showed 50 cents to \$1 decline, and the week ending January 3 found cows selling 50 cents to \$1 higher with bulls up 50 to 75 cents. Similar examples could be quoted in the recent cattle market, and to a lesser degree the same applied to hog and lamb markets. Chicago received 23,923 cattle on January 12—the largest January run since 1927. The recent upturn in cow prices was partly responsible for this large supply but part of the increase was in new crop fat steers.

Many Corn Belt and intermountain cattle feeders who marketed steers during the recent period of stormy weather and subzero temperature reported unusually heavy shrinks, but this condition has since changed and marketings have been holding weights nicely. While some owners have been marketing steers from the new crop, others are in no mood to market their holdings until later, as they expect more highly finished offerings to give a good account of themselves in the future.

The November and December movement of cattle into Corn Belt states was much larger than usual, and for December the movement from public stockyards was two-thirds larger than a year earlier and the largest for the month in about twenty years. The Department of Agriculture reported 3 per cent fewer cattle on feed on January 1 in the Corn Belt than a year earlier. This is the first time in five years that the number on January 1 showed a reduction from a year earlier. For the six states west of the Mississippi River the total was about the same as last year. There were rather sharp increases in South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas, offsetting somewhat the decreases in Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri.

Little change in cattle feeding was reported from a year ago in the western states as a whole. There was considerable increase for Colorado, small increases in Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oklahoma, and Texas, but these gains were offset by a fairly large decrease in California and small decreases in Arizona and Nebraska, with no change in Oregon.



Reports from cattle feeders indicate smaller proportions of feeder calves and of light weight steers and a larger proportion of heavy feeders on feed January 1. The total number of cattle taken from four leading markets the latter half of 1941 fell down 14 per cent, but the number of steers over 800 pounds was about the same, as against a big drop for light steers and feeder calves.

California packer buyers operating in the intermountain area have been giving preference to slaughter steers over 1,200 pounds and have been known to take some above 1,300 pounds, while usually this demand calls for animals under 1,100 pounds and even down to 900 pounds. According to reports, the California outlet will continue for some time, as the crop in that state will not be ready for market for another thirty days.

CATTLE slaughtered under federal inspection in December passed 1,000,000, and for the entire year of 1941 at 10,945,906 stood 112 per cent of last year and 109 per cent of the five-year average. The increase in calf slaughter for December and for the year was very little larger as compared with a year ago, and the year's calf slaughter as compared with the five-year average was off 4 per cent.

Despite the many price changes in cattle throughout the month, the mid-January level at Chicago for fed steers was little different from a month ago, although prices favored the weaker side and in some instances there was slight decline. Fed heifers were mostly 25 to 50 cents lower for the period, but nothing prime and little above average choice was available. Cows, including canners and cutters, showed 50 to 75 cents advance and even then were below the high time of the month. Bulls rose largely 75 cents and continued in broad demand, with buyers calling most urgently for heavy sausage kinds. Vealer prices advanced about \$2 if they were choice, while common-to-good grades and most heavy calves looked 50 cents to \$1 higher.

Finished 1,128-pound steers at \$15 were fed in Colorado by the same feeder who captured the grand champion carlot fat steer award at the Denver show just closed. There were other scattered loads of choice-to-prime steers at Chicago at \$14.65 to \$14.80, but most of the choice loads from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds were taken at \$14 to \$14.50. Some steers slightly above and below 1,500 pounds went at \$13.90 to \$14.10 and some 1,521-pound Nebraskas sold at \$13.15, with 1,591-pound Colorados at \$12.85. A few loads of good-to-choice steers averaging 1,625 to 1,650 pounds landed at \$12.75 to \$13. Most of the fed steers were from the Corn Belt and the intermountain

areas and many of those grading medium sold at \$11.50 to \$12 before the market sagged, and later a fair supply fed four months were reported at \$11.25 to \$11.35. As a rule the common-to-medium steers were taken at \$9 to \$11.50 when weighing 800 to 1,100 pounds.

Mixed yearling steers and heifers topped at \$14.75 and average choice straight heifers landed at \$13.85 to \$14.40, while only a small part of the supply had finish enough to pass \$13, and frequently short-fed loads were taken at \$11 to \$12. Most of the medium-to-good cows cleared at \$8.50 to \$9.50, but for a time good cows easily scored \$10 and better, with some reported at \$10.65 and best averaging 1,225 pounds as high as \$11. During the course of the month comparable cutter cows sold at \$7.50 to \$8.50 and seldom were there many canners at \$6 and below. Many of the good heavy sausage bulls sold at \$9.50 to \$10.25, but there were times after the turn into 1942 when sales were quite frequent at \$10.35 to \$10.50, with some animals turning at \$10.60 to \$10.75. Many early sales of choice vealers were reported at \$14 to \$15, but soon buyers were paying \$15.50 to \$16 and even \$16.50 for somewhat similar animals.

Omaha reported strictly choice 1,044 to 1,127-pound fed steers at \$14 to \$14.15, and some up to 1,325 pounds made \$13.90 while 1,400-pound averages scored \$13.60. Good-to-choice offerings were most numerous at \$11.50 to \$13.50, and most of the common and medium arrivals scored \$9.25 to \$11.25. Choice-to-prime light weight fed steers at Kansas City made \$14.40 to \$14.50, and one load averaging 1,060 pounds reached \$14.60. Steers close to 1,200 pounds topped at \$14.35, and some over 1,400 pounds were reported at \$13.50. The bulk of medium-to-choice lots sold at \$10.25 to \$13. The 1,249-pound fed steers at \$14.50 on the St. Joseph market stood as a four-year high, and others under 1,000 pounds reached \$14.40, but those good enough to pass \$13.50 were comparatively scarce.

Some steers sold up to \$13.85 at Sioux City in the absence of strictly choice offerings, while St. Paul reported a top of \$14. No fed steers at Denver sold on the open market above \$13, but strictly finished kinds were not available. Most of the good-to-low-choice steers scored \$11.50 to \$12.75 and some common-to-medium kinds landed at \$9 to \$11.25, although one load of common Mexicans out of Texas sold down to \$8.80. The grand champion individual fat steer at the Denver show sold at \$1 per pound and the grand champion carlot went at \$18.25 per cwt.

Most of the medium-to-good cows at Missouri River markets sold at \$8.25 to \$9, with a few cow lots even higher. Somewhat similar prices prevailed at Denver, where best offerings scored \$9.35 to \$9.50. Such markets reported the bulk of medium-to-good bulls at \$8.75

to \$9.75 and occasional sales at \$10 and better. Several loads of strictly choice heifers made \$13.65 to \$14 at Kansas City, while Omaha and St. Joseph reported a top of \$13.25 and some at Denver reached \$13. Sioux City and St. Joseph had fed mixed yearling steers and heifers as high as \$14. Vealers at Missouri River markets sold as high as \$15, and quite a number at Denver scored \$15.50, with some sales at \$15.75 to \$16.

DEMAND for stockers and feeders barring a few days when subzero temperature prevailed held up well, not only at Chicago, but other primary markets, and most generally the market was active. Although many continued to want yearlings and younger stuff, there were other buyers who sought steers from 800 to 1,000 pounds and even heavier when fleshy and suitable for short finishing. Compared with a month earlier, stocker and feeder steers at Chicago at mid-January were largely steady to strong; yet common-to-good grades advanced 25 to 50 cents as some buyers were looking mainly at the first cost. Heifers were generally 50 cents higher and cows on country account advanced 75 cents, while sales of calves were not materially changed.

Many of the steers taken on country account at Chicago made \$9.50 to \$11.25 and included "warmed-up" kinds. There were some sales at \$11.50 to \$12, and calf weight yearlings topped at \$12.50. Fleshy 960-pound steers went out at \$12.35 and common stockers sold as low as \$8. Good-to-choice yearlings and two-year-olds at Omaha were noted at \$11.50 to \$12, and some of good grade went down to \$11. Fleshy feeder steers landed at \$11.65 to \$11.85. Good-to-choice steer calves were taken at \$11.50 to \$14.25, and high-grade heifer calves landed at \$11.25 to \$11.70.

Most of the medium choice stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City cleared at \$9.25 to \$11.75, and some common-to-

medium offerings made \$8 to \$9. Heavy steer calves went at \$13.25 down and heifer calves did not pass \$12.25. Sioux City had choice 762-pound steers at \$11.75, but most of the medium-to-good kinds landed at \$9.50 to \$11, while good steer calves scored \$12 to \$12.50. Medium-to-strictly-good steers went out from St. Paul at \$9 to \$10.75, while strong weight feeders reached \$11.50 and good mixed steer and heifer calves sold at \$12, with steer calves up to \$12.50 in the absence of choice loads. Medium-to-good stocker and feeder steers at St. Joseph bulked at \$9 to \$11.25. Cows and heifers at these markets suitable for country purposes were very scarce and often the market was nominal.

Any number of strictly good-to-choice yearling steers sold at Denver from \$11 to \$11.75 that went to northern Colorado men and to the Corn Belt. The common and medium offerings were secured at \$8 to \$10.50. Good-to-choice yearling heifers went out at \$10 to \$10.50, and medium-to-good cows bulked at \$6.50 to \$7.50, although on late days cows of good grade were worth \$7.75 and above. Medium-to-good steer calves cleared at \$10 to \$12.50 and good-to-choice heifer calves at \$10.50 to \$12.

The grand champion carlot of feeder calves of the Denver show were Colorado Herefords and sold at \$20.25. The reserve load, Herefords from New Mexico, made a record price of \$37, while some Nebraska Angus scored \$25. The grand average of the 134 loads sold in the show auction was \$15.44. This included calves and yearlings, and the first prize yearlings made \$13.25. In an auction of 139 loads of commercial offerings, sales ranged from \$9.25 to \$15, for an average of \$11.55.

ALTHOUGH hogs at one time sold down to \$11.25 during the past month, the market soon recovered until \$11.50 was a familiar figure in circulation.

Before the middle of January a top of \$11.85 was reached, but around the middle of the month \$11.50 to \$11.60 again purchased the top butchers. At that time most of the 180- to 220-pound good-to-choice butchers sold at \$11.35 to \$11.60 while 240- to 300-pound kinds cleared at \$11.20 to \$11.50 and some bigger weights were obtainable at \$11. Hogs below 160 pounds sold under \$11. Good-to-choice sows, 300 to 500 pounds, were taken at \$10.15 to \$10.75.

The 1941 fall pig crop which will be marketed largely in the spring and summer of 1942 is 18 per cent larger than the fall pig crop of 1940 and the largest fall crop on record, according to the December pig crop report of the Department of Agriculture. It is also indicated that the number of sows to farrow in the spring of 1942 will be 28 per cent larger than a year earlier. The combined spring and fall pig crop of 1941 is estimated at 85,035,000, or 5,200,000 head more than the combined crop in 1940—a gain of 6.5 per cent. It is only 2,000,000 head under the record crop of 1939, which amounts to 2 per cent.

Mid-January hog prices at Chicago were uneven as compared with a month earlier. Good-to-choice butchers from 180 to 220 pounds were largely 5 to 10 cents lower, while those from 160 pounds down showed 25 to 50 cents less. The butchers from 240 pounds up looked mostly 15 to 25 cents lower. Toward the end of the period heavy hogs, which had been crowding near the top, slumped more than light weights and the price-spread widened. This action on heavy hogs may have some influence on lard holdings in cold storage, which were up on January 1 as compared with December 1. On the other hand, as compared with a year ago, the January 1 holdings were off over 113,000,000 pounds.

WHEAT FIELDS furnished the big end of the slaughter lambs at most of

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scattered through the marvelous display of feeder steers at the recent Denver show than any other single line. Many loads like A-A; Beaver Creek Ranch; Crystal River Ranch; Cushings; and others, sired exclusively and directly by WHR bred bulls. TO; and others sired by sons of WHR bulls, to large extent. All this simply **means better cattle**

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February, 1942

the markets, although perhaps Chicago did not get so many of such offerings as other points. Bad weather and low temperature around the holidays compelled many owners with lambs on wheat pastures to load them up for shipment either to the markets or to feeding stations. Consequently the percentage of choice lambs has not been high recently. Weights are increasing and arrivals on the markets weighing 110 pounds and heavier are not uncommon, while those below 95 pounds form a very small part of the run from day to day.

The estimated number of lambs on feed on January 1 at 6,750,000 head was 4 per cent larger than a year earlier and the largest on record. These figures were released by the Department of Agriculture on January 15. The number in the eleven Corn Belt states was placed at 3,727,000. The increase for this area was entirely in the three states west of the Missouri River, with numbers down in all others except Missouri, which showed no change. Nebraska, Kansas, and South Dakota had 329,000 more on feed than a year ago. Outside the Corn Belt the total on feed was 3,003,000, including 2,561,000 in the eleven far western states. Colorado reported 1,115,000 against 865,000 a year ago. Northern Colorado had 185,000 more on feed than a year earlier, with an increase in San Luis Valley of 55,000. Utah is feeding 57,000 more and Washington reports an 8,000 increase. The largest decreases were in Idaho and California.

Slaughter lamb prices at mid-January were generally steady to 25 cents below a month ago at Chicago, while yearling wethers which have been in moderate supply looked strong to 25 cents higher but hardly up to the recent high spot. Slaughter ewes, while not plentiful, were slightly more numerous than a short time ago, but outlet was not so brisk and prices did well to hold around steady. Feeding lambs, including many which had been on wheat pastures, were in slightly larger supply than usual for this time of year, but buyers were numerous enough to absorb the offerings and prices showed no material change from mid-December.

Preceding Christmas, strictly choice lambs reached \$13—the highest December price since 1929—but the market soon slumped, only to recover, and early in January a new mark of \$13.10 was scored. Any number of good-to-choice lambs for the period sold at \$12 to \$12.75, but many of them under \$12.50 carried excess weight. Summer shorn lambs of choice grade reached \$11.90 and fall shorn kinds of good-to-choice grade made \$11 to \$11.65. Woolled yearlings grading medium to choice sold at \$9.50 to \$10.75. Native slaughter ewes were taken at \$6.50 down, but westerns reached \$7, although many good kinds late sold around \$6.

Most of the feeding lambs at Chicago

sold around \$11.50, although some lambs for shearing purposes landed at \$11.90 to \$12. Omaha reported the bulk of good-to-choice feeding lambs at \$11 to \$11.60, but some choice scored \$11.85 to \$12. Feeding and shearing lambs at Kansas City were largely of the type which had to sell below \$11.75. Good-to-choice feeding lambs at Denver were secured generally at \$11 to \$11.65, and shearing lambs were quoted at equal prices. Medium-to-good trucked-in feeder lambs had to sell at \$10 to \$11.

WOOL USE SHARPLY UP; HIDE DEMAND HOLDING

By H. W. F.

MILL CONSUMPTION OF WOOL IN 1940-41 was around 50 per cent larger than a year earlier but stocks of wool in this country continued rather large. Considering the rate of mill consumption, the available supply could not be considered big. This consumption is around 75 per cent larger than the average in recent years and volume may be maintained through early 1942.

Domestic wools around mid-January were receiving very little demand in the Boston market. Considerable uncertainty exists regarding the effect of the recent government regulations limiting wool consumption, wool price ceilings, and other new factors, according to current information. Manufacturers have adopted a waiting attitude and dealers are not attempting to push sales at present. A few mills with urgent immediate needs were taking small to moderate quantities of fine and medium grades of domestic wools.

Medium grades of bright fleece wools sold at 50 to 52 cents, in the grease. Fine combing delaines were quoted at 45 to 47 cents. Graded half blood staple combing wools were reported at 46 to 48 cents. Semibright fine fleeces of average-to-good French combing length found a fair outlet at \$1.05 to \$1.08, scoured basis. Some sales of three-eighths blood combing semibright wools were noted at 94 to 96 cents, and quarter blood combing wools brought 90 to 92 cents.

Graded French combing length fine territory wools went in limited quantities at \$1.10 to \$1.13, scoured basis. Fine clothing wool made \$1.02 to \$1.05. Original bag territory wool running bulk fine wool of average-to-short French combing length sold at \$1.10 to \$1.12. Average-to-short French combing length original bag wools made \$1.07 to \$1.10. Graded half blood French combing wools were taken at \$1.06 to \$1.08. Scattered sales of graded three-eighths blood territory wools were reported at 96 to 98 cents and graded quarter blood wools made 90 to 93 cents.

Average-to-good twelve-month Texas wools found a fair outlet at \$1.10 to \$1.15, scoured basis. Fall Texas wools moved in limited volume at 97 cents to

\$1. Eight-month Texas wools were nominal around \$1.05 to \$1.08.

There was a steady call for small quantities of sorted mohair and kid hair at firm levels. Some inquiry was indicated for original adult mohair.

LITTLE of interest was noted in the hide market the past month and nothing new developed as the demand held up well. Most transactions were at ceiling prices, and packers made allotments as take-offs became available. There was a fairly good demand at prevailing prices and usually the trade was rather active.

Production of shoes for civilian men in 1941 was estimated at 120,000,000 pairs, and 10,000,000 of these went into stocks. Civilian consumption of men's shoes will drop as many new recruits are added to the armed forces, and it is estimated that the number will fall to about 100,000,000 pairs, exclusive of around 35,000,000 pairs for army requirements. The industry has the capacity to meet all requirements and could be expanded if necessary. Raw stocks of hides are reported about 1,000,000 above a year ago.

Heavy and light steer hides are quotable at 15½ cents; butt brand, 14½ cents; light and heavy native cow, 15½ cents; branded cow, 14½ cents; Colorado steer, 14 cents; and native bull, 12 cents. Packer kipskins were worth 20 cents and packer calfskins 23½ to 27 cents.

Country hides were quoted as follows: all weights, 13¾ to 14 cents; extremes, 15 cents; bulls, 9 to 9½ cents; and branded hides, 13½ cents.

COMMENTS ON AGE-OLD MARKETING PROBLEM

By J. E. POOLE

PACKERS AND STOCKYARD TRADERS are still wrestling with the age-old problem of feast-and-famine livestock supply. Apparently nothing can be done about it, especially under existing and prospective conditions. Resultant capricious prices aggravate producers, who in a large measure are responsible. During the long period when the movement was entirely by rail, a lack of cars spotted at interior loading points exercised a modicum of restraint when an hegira started, but that appellation was upset when trucks grabbed 50 per cent of the traffic. The "government guy" who figures estimates, especially with respect to the ensuing Monday run, which the country awaits with bated breath over the air at noon Sunday, displays a corrugated brow, as it is up to him to guess truck deliveries next day. Frequently he does a creditable job. On other occasions his shooting is wide of the mark, for which he is not to be blamed. Like the apologist for an inefficient church organist, he is doing the best possible, working as he does under adverse circumstances.

It is axiomatic that every miniature boom puts the market in an impaired strategic position, as it attracts the

eleventh-hour pull. The only known remedy is loading on breaks, especially if the market is at the rising cycle—holding back on bulges and loading on breaks to catch the inevitable rebound. This does not apply, however, when prices are on a down grade. Twenty-five years ago the five-day market slogan was coined and lustily sounded; but it proved to be a flop, speedily dying and ceasing to agitate the ambient atmosphere, for the good and sufficient reason that the country did not co-operate. "Beating the other fellow to it" is an irrepressible impulse; usually those who practice it get the axe in the same place as the chicken.

What happened during the final stages of 1941 is too fresh in cattle memory to justify regurgitation. Christmas week killers found themselves on short rations, under the necessity of paying standing time to killing gangs. Spurts of 50 cents to \$1 per cwt. aroused cupidity and a mania to "get there" (meaning the stockyards). When the guesstimator doped out the Monday run he figured that 14,000 would be enough, which on Sunday at noon I broadcast to the country in accordance with custom. It was a country-wide signal to go to town, and instead of the expected 14,000, the actual count was in excess of 18,500—and prices cracked wide open. The estimated 14,000 could have been conveniently handled; the excess took off 25 to 50 cents. But note this fact: The following two days most of this was recovered. Killers needed the beef but took advantage of the opportunity to save money in the purchase of their raw material. Feeders lost more than processors saved, finding consolation in luminous fog-dispelling profanity, the selling side of the market joining lustily in the chorus.

But what's the use wasting type on a subject which will go on "forever and ever, amen." Once upon a time a government innovator suggested a system of movement control. In fact, he had worked it out to the 'steenth dimension; but his co-workers, always on a scent for trouble, promptly put the skids under him. His temerity, or, more correctly, ignorance, justified the action. He did not skid far, but returned to his desk, and is probably at this moment working nights on some other product of the "can't be did" variety. At the market they have abandoned hope of accomplishment in this particular sphere, with the consolation that "commissions are always steady" despite the fact that they have been pared to the bone.

This condition uncovers a glaring defect in our present marketing system. Stable prices require regular receipts—a fact the country has yet to digest. Ranting at the market gets it nowhere. Packers' stereotyped admonition to the numerous corps of buyers is, "take off a dollar whenever opportunity offers," and they obey implicitly, or else! A clear atmosphere in any market is surcharged with impending storm. Inviting such disturbance is folly.

CORN BELT atmosphere is tranquil. A steady voluminous stream of currency of the realm flows from packers' cash pouches, augmented by a generous sum from Uncle Sam's apparently bottomless cash box. Interior bank vaults fairly bulge with daily proceeds of livestock sales. To paraphrase an ancient adage, "All's well and the goose hangs high." Bankers are bewildered. The delinquent debtor of other days is as scarce as the late lamented dodo; farm loans are not available, as the government has taken adequate care of the mortgage-burdened agrarian population, and, to aggravate a bad situation from the banker's viewpoint, demand for unprofitable acreage from urban capitalists, including lawyers, doctors, dentists, nurses, and other suckers, is insatiable. Owners of productive farms are clinging to them as a drowning man grabs a crowbar. "Put your money in a farm where the moths cannot destroy it, and you can thumb your nose at inflation," is the incessant admonition of an army of real estate vendors searching every nook and cranny of the agrarian realm for something wherewith to collect a commission. The ancient warning, "Let the buyer beware," is treated with contumely. "If I can't unload a bum farm on a wise guy, I go after his wife," said one of these gentry when I turned him down on a suspicious proposition unless he furnished a soil analysis by a competent chemist. "I'll sell it on sight to some boob and at my price," was his retort.

And that's not all. A stockyarder, full to the muzzle with soil love, played boob to a dealer with a grandiloquent vocabulary two years ago. Growing a 100-bushel corn crop by the ancient but simple method of "salting," was the bait. Last year, figuring that the land was rich, he avoided fertilizer expense and got a forty-bushel crop. Barnum was in error when he asserted that a sucker is born every minute. The species hatch by the thousands in these high-pressure selling days. Buyers of this type automatically become agriculturists, instead of farmers, especially when they do that job vicariously. Among my acquaintances is a successful Chicago manufacturer who recently purchased 250 acres of badly run-down land fifty miles from the city, hiring the man who impoverished it during forty years of soil robbing. "I needed a place near town where I can run out and take a look at it," he explained. "Get a soil test?" I asked. "Nix on that college rot," was his ready reply.

This is a period when picking a farm is not a job for a neophyte, especially one who has worn a white collar since he first shaved, but "fools rush in where angels fear to tread." The siren song of the real estate sharp enchants; the inflation bogey throws him into a fit.

BOOMING hog prices under government stimulation arouse agrarian enthusiasm. Here and there a warning voice



Snooty moaned, "Blessed events upset me. Goodness, thousands of Baca Grant calves being born in the next few weeks!"

"You should be thankful," said Pachy, the elephant's foot, "They'll grow up and be good Herefords."

"Will they live here?"

"Some will, but most will go away with the visitors," Pachy replied, quite enjoying his superior knowledge.

"People buy them?" Snooty inquired. "Say now, maybe if they sell well enough the boss will buy the Missus that new light plant."

"Oh, oh, mention the devil . . ."

Sure enough it was Alfred coming in to sit down and write a breeder in Montana that **THE BACA GRANT HAS AVAILABLE SOME MIGHTY CHOICE HERD BULL PROSPECTS.**

Needless to say, Snooty and Pachy became quiet as Minnie the Mouse.



BACA GRANT, Crestone, Colo.



**Old as the Hills
And Twice as Interesting**

At Denver,
J. H. Minor
& Son, Hyannis,
Neb., bought
our 2nd prize
load of senior
bull calves.

"As you sow, so shall you reap," the old proverb goes . . . "You get out just what you put in," we say today . . . Therein lies the interest. You have to know what to put in to get results. **PAINTER BULLS HAVE REPEATEDLY PROVED THEY GET RESULTS.**

Livestock Values Are Established on the Central Market

• All livestock values are based upon prices arrived at by open, competitive bidding at the great central livestock markets. Every sale at the stock yards is a public sale. Official government market reports record the age, weight, quality, and condition of the animals. Every lot is sold upon the same basis; that is, after feed, water, and rest, permitting regaining of condition before the animals cross the scales. Every sale is on a strictly CASH basis. • With more than two dozen regular buyers of all grades and classes of Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep and Lambs looking for supplies each day at the Los Angeles Union Stock Yards, this market is one of the most attractive sales centers for producers and feeders in America. For the greatest net cash returns, sell your livestock on the Los Angeles market.

Los Angeles Union Stock Yards
"The Great Western Market"



TATTOO MARKERS—Complete with figures 1 to 10. Bottle of ink and full instructions, \$4.00 postpaid. Poultry or small animal size \$3.25 post paid. Complete line of Ear Tags, Veterinary Instruments and Supplies. Write for Catalog.

Breeders Supply Co. Council Bluffs Iowa

sounds feebly, drowned in a chorus of acclaim. The government has purchased around 1,000,000,000 pounds of pork and lard since the hog price was pegged at \$9, Chicago basis. Other bullish factors are operative, however, not the least of which is a favorable corn-hog ratio, holding young hogs back to make profitable gains and necessitating packer excursions to the country to keep killing gangs at work. This is merely a case of Mahomet hiking to the mountain, and under stress of necessity he will continue to do that same thing. Thirty-five per cent of the hogs reaching Chicago last year were direct to packers, who secured what are known as "good" hogs in trade parlance. This buying policy, packers at central points contend, is imperative; otherwise their interior competitors would buy the cream of the crop, leaving them with a bag full of porcine trash—an unanswerable argument, although an ill-disguised slap at the market face.

This deponent discreetly dodges the oft-propounded problem of what will happen when and if the market, in a collective sense, puts up its shutters. I am in the same delicate position as the late Bob Ingersoll when asked to deliver a lecture on "Heaven and Hell." "I won't do it," he replied with emphasis, "because I have friends in both places."

GOVERNMENT BEEF GRADING THIRD GREATER IN YEAR

Beef graded by the federal Agricultural Marketing Service during 1941 amounted to 782,187,617 pounds. This compares with government grading of 578,435,814 pounds in 1940. The percentage of increase in 1941 over 1940 was 35.2.

CONSERVE BALING WIRE

Stockmen and farmers have been urged to make special efforts to conserve baling wire. The Department of Agriculture estimated that farmers would need between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of 14- and 15-gauge wire this year for baling forage crops. Since this amount of metal is equivalent in weight to three battle-ships or 3,000 medium tanks, the department pointed out that farmers can make a direct contribution to the war effort by conserving baling wire.

160,000 IN CCC

The strength of the Civilian Conservation Corps was boosted to 160,000 men during the enrollment period January 5 to 20, according to the CCC headquarters in Washington. At the beginning of 1942 the authorized quota was 135,600 juniors and 24,400 veterans assigned to 800 companies within the continental United States. Enrollment qualifications will undergo no change during the coming year except that parental consent will no longer be required for younger age groups. The age limits of seventeen to twenty-three remain the same.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES

	Jan. 15, 1942	Dec. 15, 1941	Jan. 15, 1941
FRESH BEEF AND VEAL—			
Steer—Choice (700 lbs. up).....	\$20.00-21.00	\$18.00-19.00	\$20.00-22.00
Steer—Good	19.50-20.50	17.50-18.00	17.00-20.00
Steer—Choice (500-700 lbs.).....	20.50-22.00	18.50-20.50	18.50-22.00
Steer—Good	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.50	16.50-20.00
Yearling Steer—Choice.....	21.50-22.50	20.00-21.00	18.50-21.00
Yearling Steer—Good.....	20.50-21.50	19.00-20.00	16.50-19.00
Cow—Commercial	16.00-16.50	14.50-15.00	13.50-14.50
Veal and Calf—Choice.....	22.00-24.00	18.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
Veal and Calf—Good.....	20.00-22.00	16.00-19.00	16.00-19.00
FRESH LAMB AND MUTTON—			
Lamb—Choice (all weights).....	18.50-21.00	18.50-21.00	16.00-19.00
Lamb—Good	17.50-20.00	17.50-20.00	15.00-18.00
Ewe—Good	9.00-10.00	8.50- 9.00
Ewe—Commercial	8.00- 9.00	7.50- 8.50	9.00-10.00
FRESH PORK CUTS—			
Loins—8-12 lb. average.....	19.00-20.00	21.00-22.00	18.50-19.50

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Jan. 15, 1942	Dec. 15, 1941	Jan. 15, 1941
Slaughter Steers—Choice (1,100-1,500 lbs.)..	\$12.75-14.50	\$13.00-14.25	\$14.25-15.25
Slaughter Steers—Good.....	11.75-13.50	12.00-13.50	11.75-14.25
Slaughter Steers—Choice (900-1,100 lbs.)....	13.40-14.50	13.50-14.40	14.00-15.25
Slaughter Steers—Good	12.00-13.75	12.00-13.50	11.75-14.00
Slaughter Steers—Med. (750-1,300 lbs.).....	10.00-12.00	10.00-12.00	9.25-11.75
Fed Young Steers—Gd.-Ch. (750-900 lbs.)..	12.00-14.50	12.00-14.40	13.50-14.50
Heifers—Good-Choice	11.50-14.50	12.00-14.00	10.25-13.50
Cows—Good	9.00-10.00	8.00- 9.25	7.50- 8.50
Vealers—Good-Choice	12.50-15.00	12.50-14.00	11.00-14.00
Calves—Good-Choice	10.00-11.50	9.00-10.50	8.00- 9.00
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Good-Choice....	10.00-12.25	9.75-12.25
Feeder and Stocker Steers—Com.-Med.	8.50-10.50	8.00-10.50
Hogs—Med. Weights (200-240 lbs.).....	11.25-11.50	11.15-11.50	8.75- 9.00
Lambs—Good-Choice	12.40-12.85	12.65-12.85	10.65-10.85
Yearling Wethers—Good-Choice	10.00-10.75	10.00-10.50	8.75- 9.40
Ewes—Good-Choice	5.75- 6.75	5.75- 6.50	5.25- 6.00

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

	Jan. 1, 1942†	Dec. 1, 1941	Jan. 1, 1941	Five-Yr. Av.
Frozen Beef.....	110,048,000	96,513,000	88,233,000	80,019,000
Cured Beef*.....	25,765,000	17,817,000	18,757,000	19,358,000
Lamb and Mutton, Frozen.....	7,951,000	6,432,000	5,119,000	5,317,000
Frozen Pork.....	177,783,000	96,506,000	313,632,000	209,255,000
Dry Salt Pork*.....	76,083,000	60,989,000	73,676,000	64,848,000
Pickled Pork*.....	215,190,000	192,775,000	268,861,000	250,135,000
Miscellaneous	104,805,000	72,982,000	101,764,000	93,573,000
Total Meats	717,625,000	544,014,000	870,042,000	722,505,000
Lard	180,463,000	171,020,000	294,069,000	152,619,000
Frozen Poultry	218,374,000	172,913,000	208,365,000	165,300,000
Creamery Butter.....	114,611,000	152,484,000	41,497,000	65,983,000
Eggs (case equivalent).....	3,099,000	5,124,000	2,709,000	2,698,000

*Cured or in process of cure. †Subject to revision.

LIVESTOCK AT STOCKYARDS

	December		Full Year	
	1941	1940	1941	1940
RECEIPTS—				
Cattle*	1,432,702	1,141,821	15,228,056	14,077,194
Calves	531,379	462,617	6,127,790	6,281,559
Hogs	3,638,576	3,786,756	30,659,197	34,555,839
Sheep	1,718,637	1,597,403	22,817,091	22,754,031
TOTAL SHIPMENTS†—				
Cattle*	590,238	440,699	6,240,840	6,130,333
Calves	225,505	183,408	2,447,238	2,643,383
Hogs	935,461	959,771	7,976,887	9,216,533
Sheep	698,964	688,403	11,235,877	11,237,205
STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS—				
Cattle*	340,248	220,606	3,389,103	3,230,891
Calves	103,031	68,949	1,036,811	973,322
Hogs	63,337	40,150	595,599	499,565
Sheep	199,293	154,339	3,741,415	3,320,785
SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION—				
Cattle*	1,004,418	857,727	10,945,906	9,756,130
Calves	456,773	436,755	5,461,042	5,358,695
Hogs	5,766,664	6,063,357	46,519,757	50,397,861
Sheep	1,570,556	1,415,804	18,124,531	17,351,157

*Exclusive of calves. †Includes stockers and feeders.

ROUND THE RANGE

WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK REPORT

WESTERN RANGES WITH A GOOD supply of feed were mostly open until northern areas were closed by late December snows. Livestock continued in very good condition, with some shrinkage from late December and early January storms and low temperatures, according to the Denver regional livestock office of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The snows covered Montana, the western Dakotas, western Nebraska, northwestern Kansas, Colorado, and parts of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and northern New Mexico and Arizona. Winter ranges carried a good crop of forage and ample stock water. Storms and snow called for considerable supplemental feeding in northern areas. Most western areas had ample hay and feeds. Until the storms and snows came, pastures, ranges, and field feeds had furnished more than the usual amount of livestock feeds. The northern Great Plains had a very good crop of range feed and ample hay and other feeds, with little supplemental feeding necessary until late in December. Kansas and Oklahoma had good pastures, with a large supply of other feeds. Colorado had good range feed, most of which was covered by the snows; other feeds were ample, however. New Mexico and Texas had good supplies of range feed, but some did not cure fully and lacked the usual feed value. Oregon and Washington had very good ranges, with some snow-covering in eastern Oregon. Utah and Nevada ranges carried a good crop of range feed and ample stock water, but snows covered some winter grazing areas. Arizona ranges were good. California ranges and pastures were in excellent condition for the season, with a good growth of new feed in lower areas. Generally soil moisture conditions in the West were the best in many years.

Condition of western ranges on January 1 was 88 per cent, compared with 88 last month, 82 a year ago, and 75 for the 1932-41 average.

Cattle and calves continued in very good condition and feeding was light until late December. Snow and storms east of the Rockies from Montana to northern Texas caused some shrinkage, but reported losses were light. Cattle in other areas continued to do well under favorable winter conditions. The fall movement of cattle from Texas and the eleven western states was smaller than during the fall of 1940. Cattle in the West are in the best condition since 1928 and are in good shape to stand severe weather.

Sheep were wintering under very favorable conditions up to the time of the snows and low temperatures. The storms caused some shrinkage in Mon-

tana, the western Dakotas, Wyoming, and Colorado, but losses were light. Sheep were wintering well with ample feed in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. There were only seasonal shrinkages in condition. Utah and Nevada sheep had good feed on winter ranges, with some snow at the end of the year. California had very favorable conditions for sheep and an early crop of lambs. New Mexico sheep were wintering well. The storms forced a heavy movement of lambs from the wheatfield areas of eastern Colorado and northwestern Kansas. Texas sheep conditions were fair to good with some parasite trouble. Decline in condition of Texas sheep during December was more than usual, with reports that the old feed was too long and coarse. The movement of Texas sheep and lambs to market from August to November was nearly 40 per cent below the heavy movement last year.

THE 'IDEAL' BULL

THE ARIZONA HEREFORD ASSOCIATION sends us the following by C. L. Bell, of the University of Arizona, on the ideal bull:

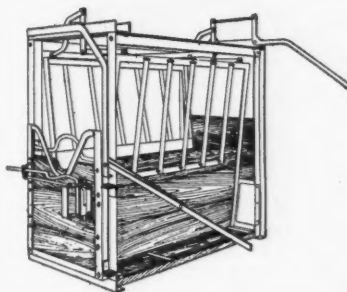
The Hereford bull is a beef animal, first, last, and always. Unless his calves are good beef animals, the bull is not filling the bill. Let's say that the ideal Hereford sire is one which gets a high percentage of excellent, low-set, heavy-muscled calves. It is impossible to predict how the "get" of a bull will look; but, when a bull does a good job on his calves, he is what the breeder needs and wants, regardless of his appearance.

Livestock breeders have always worked on the principle that "like tends to beget like." Everyone can think of instances where this has not been the case, but for the most part a modern typed, thick made, masculine bull has a better chance of getting choice and excellent calves than does the less typy bull. With this in mind it seems safe to say that the ideal Hereford bull should fit the following description:

He should be short-bodied, low-set, deep-bodied, and massive. Although he should be short from shoulder to hip, he should be long, wide, and square in the rump, with a neat smooth tail head. He should be short in his neck, with a thick, deep-covered shoulder. There should be great depth, width, and thickness of fleshing over the region of the forerib. The back should be short and strong and carry the width of the shoulder back to a wide, full, meaty loin. The hip bones should be smooth and well laid into the flesh. The bull's head is important. It should be short and wide, with a wide muzzle and a strong jaw. The head should denote both ruggedness and masculinity.

In the rear quarter, thickness from side to side and from front to back is

The Turner Dehorning Chute



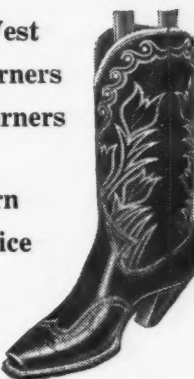
A complete, modern chute for branding, vaccinating, dehorning, horn-branding, horn-weighting, blood-testing.

World's Best Cattle Machine
Portable Convenient

With sling and roller attachments. The perfect stocks for foot trimming, veterinary work, etc.

The Turner Dehorning Chute
Eagle Nest, New Mexico

Made in the West
Made by Westerners
Made for Westerners
and
Full of Western
Style and Service



Made to Your
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Write for our catalog

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Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions, all for \$4.00, postpaid. Ear tags and complete line of supplies. Write for free catalog.
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FRED MUELLER SADDLERS

just as important as depth of round. Therefore the bull should have a long quarter, with a great deal of fullness down the outside of the thigh; his twist should be deep; and the swell of the round should carry well down to the hock joint. He should be short of leg, with a straight underline. Any apparent tucking up in the flanks is objectionable. He should be strong and sound in his feet and legs. The legs should be reasonably straight and set squarely under the corners of the body.

In looking at this ideal bull one should realize that fat tends to give fullness and smoothness to the body parts. It is very difficult to visualize just how any given animal would look if he were either fatter or thinner. The fair observer, however, will try to see the animal as he really is, regardless of the amount of fat-covering he is carrying. A natural thickness of muscle and a general blocky appearance should be evident regardless of the animal's condition.

NEW PRODUCTION GOALS

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE has asked farmers to produce even more hogs, corn, oil-bearing crops, and other foods than had been called for in its previous program for 1942. It has asked for total hog slaughter of 83,000,000 head, compared with its previous goal of 79,300,000. This would mean a 1942 federally inspected slaughter of around 54,300,000 head and would exceed the record volume of 53,334,000 head killed in 1923 (total kill in that year was estimated at 77,508,000 head).

The department increased the 1942 corn acreage goal from 90,000,000 to 95,000,000 but left total acreage below that generally planted before the AAA programs were begun. In order to encourage production of corn for feeding, no marketing quotas will be imposed next fall. In addition, the department will release some government-owned wheat as feed. Cattle and calf slaughter goals remain unchanged at 28,000,000 units.

The program places especial emphasis on oil-bearing crops, including peanuts, soybeans, and flaxseed, as by the end of 1942 there may be a shortage of oils and fats.

Prices for hogs, eggs, evaporated milk, dry skim milk, cheese, and chickens will be supported at 85 per cent of parity.

USE TAX ON MOTOR VEHICLES

First payments of the federal use tax on automobiles in the amount of \$2.09 covering the last five months of the present fiscal year were due February first. The second installment of the tax, in the amount of \$5 for the full fiscal year July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943, will be due the first day of next July. Local post offices and offices of federal collectors of internal revenue collect the tax.

BULLETINS IN BRIEF

COFFEE BERRIES FOR CATTLE

The University of California College of Agriculture is to try feeding fresh fleshy red coffee berries to cattle. If the feed proves beneficial to them, coffee growers will have a new outlet as cattle feed for their excess crops. The experiment is being made at the request of Nicaragua.

CONSERVATION IN 1942

In 1942, as in former years, farmers may earn two types of payments under the agricultural conservation program one for planting soil-depleting crops within special allotments; the other for carrying out soil-building practices. Rates of payments have been reduced except in the case of wheat, which earns a higher rate.

THEFT CHARGE CASE

A defendant in an action for malicious prosecution against whom \$1,000 damages had been awarded recently won a reversal in the Wyoming Supreme Court. The defendant signed a complaint charging the plaintiff with theft of livestock valued at \$20. According to the brief, the plaintiff was arrested and placed in jail. He entered a plea of not guilty and the lower court found in his favor. He then filed the malicious prosecution charge. Reversal of the decision was based on the grounds that the charges were brought by the defendant in good faith and that she could not be responsible for the findings of the court.

COUNTY LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENTS

An outstanding example of county livestock department activity is shown in the report of Dr. Leslie M. Hurt, county livestock inspector for Los Angeles County. Scope of the work of the department is shown to cover among many other services such important ones as livestock disease control and stock inspection generally and at livestock shows. Summarizing cattle production in the county during 1940, Dr. Hurt lists dairy cattle as accounting for \$18,484,000; beef cattle on the range, \$371,700; and beef cattle in feed-lots, \$1,125,750.

PACKING PLANT RESTRICTIONS

The kind of measures adopted at packing plants in war times is shown in instructions sent by the army to George A. Hormel and Company. They include: Identification of employees through photographs, fingerprints, and identification tags; repairing of plant fence; posting of printed copies of the sabotage law; augmenting of plant police force and change of its operations to permit periodical inspection of lunch baskets

and checking of incoming and outgoing traffic; and overhauling of fire protection facilities. Traffic through the power plant by men other than those working in it is stopped. Visitors in any group being shown about the plant may number only ten and any tour may be stopped at the slightest suspicion.

ALASKAN REINDEER CENSUS

The government recently completed the task of taking a census of the reindeer in Alaska, excepting herds natively owned. The purpose was to tabulate the number of privately owned herds and to purchase them for the government. The job revealed that approximately 82,500 reindeer were privately owned. Since commercial interests have been active in developing the Alaskan reindeer industry, misunderstanding between natives and private companies had become somewhat acute. Disputes comparable to those waged between the sheepmen and the cattlemen in the early days of the West raged around questions of ownership and range control. Through recent purchase, the government hopes to eliminate future controversies and to provide a means of subsistence for the natives, besides preventing deterioration of the Alaskan ranges.

SELF-REFRIGERATED SHIPMENTS PROVE SUCCESSFUL

The first shipment of "self-refrigerated" meats from the United States to Britain in ordinary ship space instead of customary refrigerated chambers reached its destination in good condition after many days at sea. In preparing the meat for shipment by the new method, it was boxed, frozen to a very low temperature, and placed in the ship's hold. Instead of the usual insulation, the American Meat Institute reports, the ship bottom and sides were insulated with lard that had also been boxed and frozen, the hold then being sealed by placing on top of the boxed meat more boxed frozen lard. No refrigerating machinery was used on the ship.

NO CERTIFICATE NEEDED

To correct a rather general misimpression among farmers and stockmen in need of farm machinery, equipment, and repair parts, the OPM points out that "retail consumers cannot and must not be expected to produce preference rating certificates when placing normal orders for finished goods." In the case of important civilian items, as for example farm machinery and spare parts for privately owned automobiles and trucks, the priorities division of OPM has given assistance to manufacturers so that they may continue their production. Goods manufactured as a result of this assistance are then made available through the normal trade channels, and retail buyers in general do not need preference rating certificates, and such certificates have not been issued.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

HEARINGS IN FREIGHT RATE INCREASE

Arguments were made in mid-January by representatives of shippers before the Interstate Commerce Commission in opposition to the railroads' petition for authority to increase freight rates. Major opposition to the increase in rates on agricultural products came from the western and southeastern sections of the country. Representing western livestock shippers was Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel for the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers' Association, who argued, among other things, that the need for the 5 per cent increase of 1938 on livestock is no longer justified; that the record-breaking tonnage now being hauled by the railroads is providing adequate railway income; that the increased cost of producing livestock and wool, if burdened with higher freight rates, will impair production for the war program. A representative of the Department of Agriculture said that the department was opposed to increases in freight rates on agricultural products on the ground that it would be contrary to the public interest in wartime. . . . The nation's railroads transported the greatest freight volume in their history during 1941, according to President John J. Pelley of the Association of American Railroads.

MILLIONTH TON OF FOOD REACHES GREAT BRITAIN

The British Food Mission recently advised Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard that the one-millionth ton of American food shipped to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act had arrived safely overseas. In a letter to Secretary Wickard, the head of the British Food Mission wrote: "I have received today from Lord Woolton, minister of food, a telegram to the following effect: 'I am informed that arrivals of lend-lease foodstuffs have just passed the million-ton mark. Please convey my hearty congratulations and grateful thanks to Mr. Wickard and the Department of Agriculture on this splendid achievement within nine months from the passing of the Lend-Lease Act.'"

FOOD PRODUCTION TO BE INCREASED IN 1942

In 1942 prices received by farmers for farm products should hold around parity, averaging neither greatly above nor greatly below that point, according to government experts. In other words, prices received in relation to prices paid, interest, and taxes, are expected to average about the same as at the end of 1941, when the ratio was 99 per cent of parity. Total output of farm products is expected to be the largest on record. However, prices are likely to rise, partly because of record high consumer incomes, partly because the demands of consumers will focus sharply on food as

the output of civilian manufactured goods declines, and partly because of continued government purchases for lend-lease shipment. Farm product prices are expected to average about 25 per cent above 1941. The result probably will be an increase of at least \$2,000,000,000 in farm income this year as compared with 1941, when income was estimated at \$11,600,000,000. At the same time, costs that farmers must pay out for goods and services are expected to rise, offsetting in part the estimated increase in income.

MEAT SUPPLY AMPLE, CONSUMPTION HIGHER

At the close of 1941, livestock and meat supplies were large and ample for military, domestic, and overseas trade during the coming year, according to George A. Schmidt, of the American Meat Institute. Largely owing to shipments under the lend-lease program, exports increased sharply during the latter part of the year and were about three times as great in 1941 as the unusually small amount exported during the previous year, Mr. Schmidt pointed out. More meat was consumed in the United States during 1941 than during any other year in history, he stated. According to preliminary figures, the average per capita consumption during 1941 was about five pounds greater than that of 1940, when the average person consumed about 141 pounds.

W. H. WEEKS DIES

W. H. Weeks, seventy years old, general manager and vice-president of the American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show and retired vice-president and general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, died December 30 at a Kansas City hospital. He had been ill since early October. Mr. Weeks had been connected with the Kansas City Stock Yards Company since 1908, serving as traffic manager, assistant general manager, vice-president, and general manager. Last March he retired as general manager but maintained his position with the American Royal. His connection with the Royal extended back almost to the show's inception in 1898. He was born at Battle Creek, Michigan.

OLIVER M. LEE PASSES AWAY

Oliver M. Lee, seventy-five, pioneer stockman of New Mexico, died on December 15 after an illness of about six months. Mr. Lee had lived in New Mexico nearly a half-century, and owned extensive ranching properties in the state. He served as state senator there for many years. He was an executive board member and vice-president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association from its early days and was president of the organization in 1938-39. He was a member of long standing in the American National Live Stock Association.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The Civil Service Commission has announced examinations for assistant and junior marketing specialists (\$2,600 and \$2,000 a year, respectively), and supervisors of grain inspection (\$2,000 a year) in the Agricultural Marketing Service. For the assistant marketing specialist examination experience is required in grading and marketing of fresh, or the inspection of canned, fruits and vegetables; for the junior grade, the experience must have been in one of the optional subjects of dairy products, livestock, fresh fruits and vegetables, and poultry and eggs. For the grain examination, experience is required in shipping, processing, and grading grain in carlots. Substitution of college work is provided for. Copies of the announce-

ment and application forms may be obtained at any first- or second-class post office or from the Civil Service Commission. Closing date for applications is February 16. . . . An examination will be held for senior biological aids in injurious mammal control for the Fish and Wildlife Service. The positions pay \$1,800 and \$2,000 a year. Applications must be on file not later than February 24, 1942.

POOR HARVEST

Sweden's 1941 harvest was poorest in half a century as a result of highly unfavorable growing weather. Cattle herds must be reduced by 15 per cent, in addition to a previous 10 per cent reduction. Swine reserves have been ordered reduced 50 per cent.

CATTLEMEN MAKE DONATIONS

The Boy Scouts of America were recently recipients of the twenty-three-story Philtower Building in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the 91,000-acre Philmont Ranch in New Mexico, donated by Waite Phillips, livestock and oil man of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The ranch adjoins 35,000 acres of land Mr. Phillips gave to the Boy Scouts in 1938. The ranch will become a Scout camp and income from the building will go into the Boy Scouts' endowment fund. . . . A trust fund has been set up by Sam P. Delatour, ninety-three-year-old Nebraska rancher. Proceeds and income from 22,720 acres of ranch land are to be divided among the following institutions: Boys Town, Omaha Masonic Home for Boys, Nebraska Children's Home Society, Omaha Child Saving Institute, Hattie B. Munroe Home for Convalescing Children, Salvation Army Hospital, and other benefit and welfare groups. . . . Both Mr. Phillips and Mr. Delatour are members of the American National Live Stock Association.

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WANTED to hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. WM. HAALEY, Baldwin, Wisconsin.



L. C. "Jim" Hoover, livestock auctioneer serving the cattlemen of the West.

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 - .50 Spot. Poland China Bulletin
 - 1.00 Amer. Hampshire Herdsman
 - 1.00 Sheep Breeder
 - 1.00 The Sheepman
 - .50 Son. California Rancher
 - 1.00 Red Polled (Cattle) News, 2 yrs.
 - .50 Fletcher's Farming
 - 1.00 American Bee Journal
 - 1.00 Beekeepers Item
 - 1.00 Gleanings in Bee Culture
 - .50 National Live Stock Producer
 - .50 Florida Poultryman and Stockman
 - 1.00 Florida Cattleman and Dairyman
 - 1.50 American Pecan Journal
 - 1.00 The Westerner (livestock)
 - .20 Poultry Keeper
 - 1.00 Southwestern Poultryman, 3 yrs.
 - 1.00 Dirt Farmer-Stockman
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 - 1.50 The Purebred (2 yrs. \$2)

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MEMBERSHIP CARD O. K.

A membership card of the American National Live Stock Association is an emblem of personal satisfaction in its outstanding evidence of co-operative intentions and of integrity of citizenship. A short time ago, upon a long trip over highways and in sections as a stranger, I made use of my service credit card. In one of my first stops for gas I was asked for identification. Opening my pocketbook, my ANLSA card came first to notice and I handed this out and proceeded to go deeper in the contents of the pocketbook when the station attendant quickly said, "Wait, this card is all O. K. with us."—Geo. E. SHOUP, Lemhi County, Ida.

HIGHLY RECOGNIZED

The American National Live Stock Association is highly recognized in all parts of the United States, and I have hopes of joining it when I am released from this draft. But I do take your excellent magazine. It is the best. I have learned much from it and expect to take it for many years to come.—R. G. EGGEMAN, Camp Roberts, Cal.

FIRST "PRODUCER"

We received our first PRODUCER tonight. Wonder what we have been doing without this magazine. It contains so much good reading and advertising that we really wanted. We have been mining and punching cattle here in Arizona for forty years, and surely are glad to get a magazine with so much information.—J. FRANK JONES, Cochise County, Ariz.

Range and cattle are in fine condition for this time of year in Apache County, Arizona.—W. R. BLAKE.

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